

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

SATURDAY NIGHT will give a prize of ten dollars for the best action photograph of a winter sport scene, taken in Canada during the current season, which reaches us before noon of February 13. Prints should be at least quarter-plate size (3½ by 4½ inches) and preferably larger. Prints entered in this competition cannot be returned. One dollar will be paid for every print reproduced, other than the prize winner, and if a second print should seem to us to be worthy of Front Page position it will receive a prize of three to five dollars according to quality. The term "winter sports" applies only to those events in which there is some competitive element and the result of which is determined otherwise than by the award of a judge or judges; thus fancy skating, even though competitive, is not included, while skating races are.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce the return to these columns, as a regular and frequent contributor, of Mr. Hector Charlesworth, dean of Canadian criticism, a former Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, and more recently Chairman of the late Canadian Radio Commission. Mr. Charlesworth, who has resumed his residence in Toronto, will review important musical events for this paper, as well as writing on other subjects of cultural interest. We are quite sure that all our older readers will be delighted to see his signature once more, while to those whom we have added in the last four years we can only say that they will find his criticism the product of a long experience of the best that music has to offer, a sound judgment, and a kindly and tolerant temper.

The second and last instalment of Mr. E. W. Oliver's discussion of a proposed modernization policy for the Canadian railways appears this week in our Financial Section, accompanied by illustrations of some of the appliances suitable for combined rail-and-road transport. This article is complete in itself, but its importance will be better understood by those who have read the article by the same writer in last week's issue.

WE ARE by no means at the end of the repercussions resulting from the abdication of King Edward VIII. That the Crown has been seriously weakened thereby in one of its chief functions, namely as a symbol of the now slightly mystical rather than constitutional idea of the unity of the Empire is beyond dispute, and where the symbol is weakened there is likely to be some weakening of the essence also. There are growing evidences of a disposition in favor of complete separation of Canada from the Empire, on the part of those who contemplate the setting-up of some non-democratic or extra-parliamentary system of government with a view to the enforcement of their pet economic dogma. Socialists who see in the British North America Act a serious obstacle to the establishment of Socialism by some kind of *coup-d'état* are putting more and more stress on the alleged incompatibility of Canada's interests, as those of a North American country, with the interests of a world-wide Empire; and Little-Canadians with Fascist tendencies are more and more inclined to play upon the inferiority complexes of some elements of the native-born. We do not think these manifestations are yet serious, but we expect much clearer and stronger evidences of them at Ottawa during the coming session than we have yet seen; and we think that the best, because the most truthful, means of combatting them is the argument that in Canada's association with the British Empire lies the best if not the only assurance that she possesses for the maintenance of democratic institutions in her own territory and in a large part of the world. What the British Crown symbolizes to us is the most efficient means yet devised—a means devised slowly by a great nation in specially favorable circumstances—whereby people can govern themselves instead of being governed by a particular class, an organized society, a private army, or a gang leader. Let us not permit an exaggerated nationalism to blind us to its value.

IN RESONANT TONES

AS THE year-end statistics roll from the adding machines and the political and business personages whose duty, privilege or delight it is to comment thereupon say their little says, it is interesting to compare their tones with the tones that came from the same vocal chords three months ago. There is a fine baritone resonance now as they tell you that the national income increased \$452,000,000, or eleven per cent, during the year; that the index of wholesale prices rose 6.7 points; that the national economic index is fourteen points higher. Already there is something in the quality of the voice production which reminds us of 1928 and the early part of 1929, although the brightness of the tone has not yet become quite so fatuous. In the full chorus of the comment there is scarcely an echo of the depression. It was not so three months ago. Then, you remember, the personages who comment were using another tone. The drama had passed its climax, it was the period of catharsis, and the tone of the



"THE SNOWBALL." Which hit the fence not so far from the spot where "Jay" was standing to take this photograph of shadows on the snow near Woodbridge, Ont.

chorus was one appropriate for tragic retrospection. There was the necessary trace of dignified sadness and regret, the quiet ring of a noble courage and a determination to do better, and perhaps whatever subtle overtone may betray the satisfaction of the choristers that they too had not been overwhelmed in the tragedy, and the line they repeated again and again was: "The depression is over. Let us not forget the lessons we have learned from it." They are forgetting already.

RADIO CENSORSHIP

IT IS much to be hoped that the Canadian public will not get the idea that the new regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation prohibit either the advocacy or the censure of the practice of using contraceptive devices, commonly known as birth control. We do not so understand them, and we do not think that any such prohibition was the cause of the banning of the Rev. Mr. Zeidman's broadcast on that subject last week. There was another and far more justifiable objection to the Zeidman address, which brought it under the general and eminently proper rule that speakers over the Canadian airwaves must not attack the religious beliefs of any of their fellow-citizens.

There are two irreconcilable views in Canada, each held by a very large fraction of the community, on the subject of auricular confession. There is not much to be gained by the discussion of these views in any circumstances, but discussion in meetings and in the press is free and anybody who wants to can do any amount of it by those means. Discussion of it over the radio, an instrument which reaches into the home of every kind of citizen without regard to his religious faith, is entirely unprofitable and most inadvisable.

ANOTHER WORD TO POETS

REGULARLY about this time of year, after the rush of the holiday season is over, we feel an impulse to address certain adjurations to our would-be poetical contributors. This year the contributor against whom we feel most aggrieved is he, or she, who sends his or her verses to this editorial desk unaccompanied by any stamps for return, and sometimes accompanied by a note saying, "If you do not wish to use the enclosed verses please do not bother to return them." This is, we maintain, a disrespectful

manner in which to treat the Muses. If a poem is worth spending a three-cent stamp on to send it to SATURDAY NIGHT, it is worth spending another three-cent stamp on to get it back, and to find out definitely whether SATURDAY NIGHT thinks it is any good or not. People who have not sufficient faith in their versification or their inspiration to risk six cents on them have no business to bother us with their poetry at all.

It may be asked why, since wastebaskets are cheap and capacious, we should be distressed at this practice. The answer is that in our experience about one in ten of the poets who fail to enclose return postage come around or write about six months later to demand their poems back, so that we never dare to throw anything away and one of our office files is weighed down with an enormous accumulation of unsolicited, unusable and un-return-postage-stamped poetical MSS, in which it is very difficult to find any particular MS when its owner turns up to claim it. We desire good short poetry, both serious, humorous and satirical. Our experience is that more serious poetry is written in Canada, and sent to SATURDAY NIGHT, than humorous and satirical poetry put together, and that a much larger proportion of it is bad. We are willing to pay a moderate sum for the Canadian serial rights of any poetry that we think good enough to print. We do not want to be bothered with any poetry whose manufacturer has not sufficient faith in it to want it back again.

THE ARCHBISHOPS

WE HAVE, we think, received more correspondence on the subject of the broadcast of the Archbishop of Canterbury on December 13 and the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of York which appeared a few days later than upon any single subject that has evoked the attention of our correspondents in the last five years.

Nor is this altogether surprising. The clash between King Edward and his Ministry was in its essentials a clash between modernity, including the tendency to a strongly "realistic" treatment of marriage and the sex relationship, on the one hand, and conservatism and "respectability" on the other. In such a clash the forces of organized religion are necessarily, and quite properly, to be found on the side opposed to modernity. But when the clash becomes so violent as it was in this instance, very strong

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IT'S hard to tell that it's 1937. The headlines look just the same.

We're afraid that this will never be a peaceful world until the Nazis have both hands in the air.

About the only proof that Christmas has been here and gone are the bills and the neck-ties.

There are still impossible things, such as squaring the circle and the Duke of Windsor finding privacy.

The true test of poise is trying to get a pair of skis on to a street-car.

The Spanish war seems to change its front almost as frequently as the *Globe and Mail*.

According to the gloomy prophets, we have nothing to look forward to in 1937 but a war and another best seller.

Skating, we understand, originated in Europe, where they have been long accustomed to making sharp turns.

It seems fairly clear that war is alien to civilized man's nature, seeing how he has to talk himself into one.

The successful solution of the British constitutional crisis proved that the British are most adept in solving crises of their own making.

Esther says that a Shirley Temple picture is her favorite picture to stay away from.

IN OTTAWA WE TRUST

BY NORMAN M. MACLEOD

PERHAPS some day it will come to some profound Canadian thinker who is deliberating upon the public affairs of the nation that the most remarkable circumstance about the Federal Parliament is the fact that, alone among the great annual shows of the Dominion, it requires no press agent.

Along about December the government simply announces that on such-and-such a date after the New Year the legislators of the Commons and Senate will meet for another session. And, lo and behold! From one end of the country to another now hone automatically stirs in the breasts of the people.

It is a wholly spontaneous phenomenon. From some mysterious source and in some inexplicable manner public optimism schools itself to the faith that at long last the perennial opportunity for wise statesmanship is going to be seized, not evaded; that the familiar miracle of the caterpillar turning butterfly is going to be dwarfed by the spectacle of shop-worn politicians, their vision hitherto cut short by party fences, becoming suddenly gifted statesmen.

Just why these high hopes should precede the picturesque annual sleigh-ride of His Excellency to Parliament Hill, with the attending cavalry performing the only duty of active service likely ever to be demanded of them, heaven alone knows. Certainly Parliament's record as a performing body in the past does not justify them. Yet each year they bloom anew, as surely and as freshly as do the gleaming Gatineau snows. In an age which is growing increasingly cynical, and ever more ready to discover its humor in savage iconoclasm, they are almost the sole surviving trace of the naivety of an innocent past.

ALL of which kindly soliloquy brings us to the fact that on Thursday of next week another session of Parliament opens. As so much in this modern world of ours is dated from the late world

AN EMPIRE FOR A WOMAN

BY MARY CORNELL

NOW must your heart be steadier than the stars.
Your hand more finely tempered than the sword.
Now must your soul transcend its human base.
Your firm mind triumph over creed and word.

For he who pays a price must hold the prize.
Endless and high above all time's computing
With no depreciation in his eyes
To set adrift a hand of reckless looting.

Let your high passion ride its crest forever
Allow no hope to drop, no dream to fade.
Lead on the downward slope of life's long river
You should recall the sacrifice you made.

Winnipeg, Man.

war, perhaps it is not inappropriate to comment that this will mark no less than the nineteenth occasion, since the close of that conflict on which the Nestors of the nation have trekked to Ottawa to apply the healing balm of their statesmanship to the current ills. Almost two decades of Parliamentary government since that eventful date! The platitude notwithstanding, how time flies! It flies so rapidly that rarely do we make the effort necessary to collect our bewildered senses sufficiently to realize the destination to which it is whirling us.

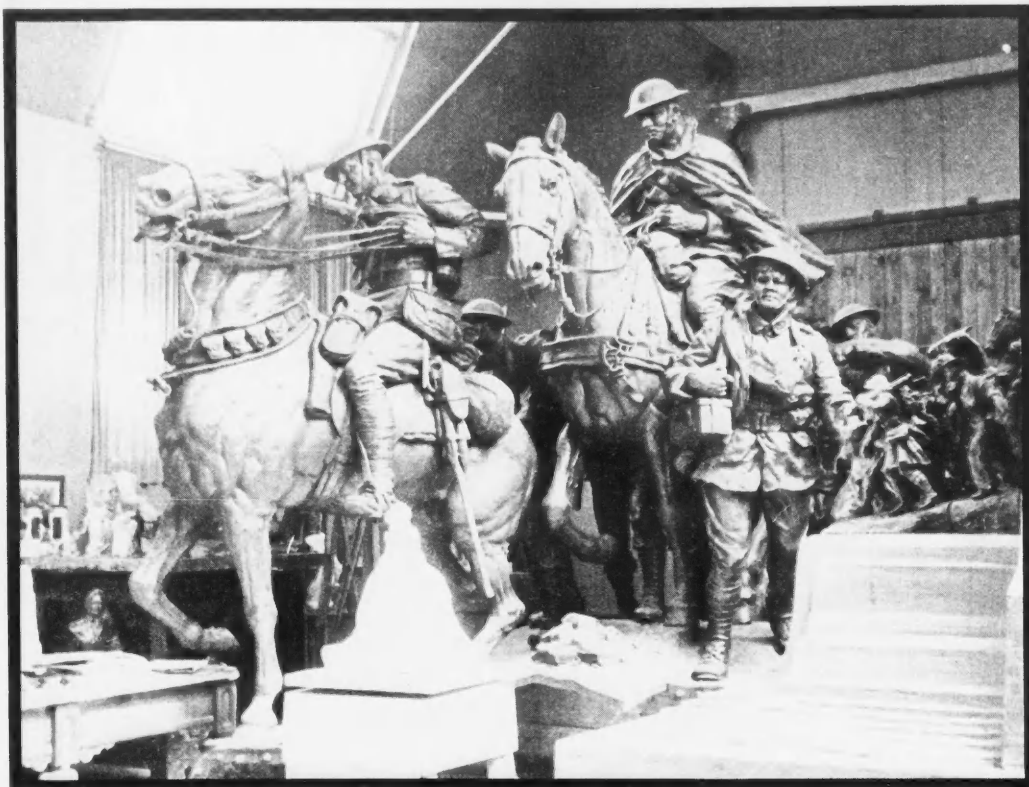
At this season of the year it is customary for individuals to look backwards upon a doubtful past in order to become fortified for a different future. It is an appropriate time for Canadians as a whole, accordingly, to engage in a little diligent national retrospection upon the course which the country has travelled in the past 20 years. The year 1919 is suggested as a base because the war left legacies behind it which make comparisons of the present with any previous year largely meaningless. But, counting from the time the war ended, it is not unreasonable on the part of Canadians to expect that the going concern of Canada Limited—perhaps Canada Unlimited would be the better title—should have held her own. True, we have had some through some difficult years; but we had some thumping good ones before them. The memory of those golden nineteen-twenties survives still despite the depression. And so, balancing the good against the bad, Canada, as an economic enterprise, should, at the very worst, not have gone behind to any important extent since the war.

WHAT, then, is the situation? It can best be stated by giving a few figures which are so plain and significant that one can use them without fearing the charge of trying to obscure the issue by statistics.

In 1919 the net debt of the Dominion stood at \$1,500,000,000. At December 31, 1935, which is the latest figure available, it stood at \$2,846,000,000. A simple process of subtraction reveals the 19-year increase as \$1,346,000,000. And this increase has been incurred despite the fact that from 1919 up to the present the different governments which have been in office have collected no less a sum than \$2,465,000,000.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL. Complete and now ready for shipment to Canada, the war memorial which is to be erected on the Post Office site in Ottawa was photographed by "Jay" as it stood in the studio of the noted March family of sculptors in Farnborough, Kent, during his recent English trip. Miss March and five of her brothers, all of whom worked on the design and the modelling of the memorial were photographed on the lawn of their home. The figures of the horses and soldiers which are done in bronze, are approximately twice life size.



A JOB FOR THE CHURCH IN THIS CHAOTIC WORLD

BY J. B. CARSWELL

WE HAVE discussed at some length the steady growth of the Socialistic State under our capitalistic system. We have discussed the civil wars continually being waged within the system, which maintain by their opposing forces a condition of safe equilibrium. We have analyzed the defects, real and imaginary, pertaining to Capitalism. We have mentioned the profit-motive, and lurking behind it, that spectre of the Twentieth Century—Selfishness.

And that brings us to think of that great organization within our midst whose job it is to teach Unselfishness, namely the Church.

I want to say something about our churches which so far as I know has never been said in public before. I realize that it requires some temerity to criticize the Church, but I submit these views with all respect and having in mind my own sincere interest in the welfare of our religious activities.

Did you ever consider for a moment the size of the religious field in Canada? The United Church alone has twenty million dollars invested in properties and in the last ten years its average income has been fourteen million dollars a year. Add to this all the other denominations, not forgetting the Roman Catholic Church, and you perceive a huge capitalistic structure with a huge annual income. And what is the product turned out by this great system? The answer is Unselfishness. That word covers and includes all the Christian ideals preached by the Church. A state composed of truly unselfish people would be a truly Christian state.

And Unselfishness is the one attribute so sadly lacking in every corner of the world.

THE thought occurs most naturally to a man of my training that it might not be a bad idea to put into this capitalistic structure a good efficiency engineer to find out what is the real percentage of efficiency in the production of this quality.

In what I have said so far I am not criticizing the ministers—not yet.

I am talking to the laymen, including myself. The church is offering you and me the equipment, the tools, the money and the brains, everything that is necessary for the production of that kind of mentality which, if attained, would cure every ail in the Capitalistic System, or any other system, and we are fifty to a hundred years behind in our job. Why? Because the church lacks man-power. Machines won't work here. It takes man-power only and you and I are the man-power.

NOW for the ministers. I referred at the beginning of the remarks to the fact that our System is being subjected to far too much loose and dangerous talk resulting from loose and dangerous thinking. I can say frankly that in my experience the worst offenders are amongst the ministers of the Church in all denominations all over Canada, and I wish someone with a voice far louder than mine would stand up and tell them what immeasurable harm they are doing. Instead of the seeds of Unselfishness they are spreading the seeds of unrest and discontent and I honestly don't think they fully realize whether it is all leading us.

Don't the ministers of this country realize that the whole history of this world points to one conclusion, that under the capitalistic system and only under the capitalistic system can complete religious freedom persist? The history of Europe during the past twenty years is one continuous proof of this statement.

I will admit quite frankly that the domination of the profit-motive is the great weakness of our capitalistic system as we see it in operation today, but that weakness persists not because of the type of framework on which stands our system, but in spite of it. A mental weakness, a mental inefficiency, constitutes a real challenge to us all, and the job of the Church is to lead the fight against selfish thinking, but for goodness' sake do not let us talk of tearing down the house in which we live because the inhabitants of the house have not yet taught themselves to think properly.

TODAY in Europe we have other types of houses presented to us for our consideration, all without exception alternatives forced on the people after they had capitulated in the very same fight that we are now facing—all represent defeat. The individual has permitted himself to be absorbed by the state. He has given up his freedom.

We have talked of Russia and expressed the view that the politico-capitalists now in power cannot stay there unless serious changes are made in the system.

Suppose we are wrong, and when we are much older we find Russia flourishing in material things, every citizen employed and poverty and want entirely stamped out, would you still want to change places with them?

I don't have to labor the question, because you know that under that system, in stamping out poverty and want, there is also stamped out every form of freedom known to the English-speaking group.

In return for the regimentation offered by the Soviet you throw overboard the right to speak, the right to think, the right to vote, the right even to worship God in your own chosen manner. Magna Charta and King John, what were they fighting for?

—Political freedom. John Knox, the Covenanters, the Puritans, what were they fighting for?—Religious freedom. Let us give some thought to all the great figures that have marched down through the pages of British history, fighting steadily for the freedom of the people. Are we going to let them down? Are we going to throw to the four winds all the wonderful work done by the Christian Church, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, including the Hebrew faith as well? Because that is what the Russian system assuredly means.

IN OTTAWA WE TRUST—IN JANUARY

(Continued from Page One)

000,000 by means of special war taxes which, not ending when the armistice was signed, have continued and actually been increased since that date.

Striking as this situation is, it is approximately only half the picture. The other half is the railway situation. In 1919 Canada had guaranteed a railway debt, for which she was accordingly responsible, of \$130,000,000. Today that guaranteed debt stands at \$889,000,000, an increase in 19 years of \$759,000,000.

Briefly, therefore, the position is that in 19 years, despite the fact that the various governments in office have been in receipt of special war tax revenues totalling \$2,645,000,000, the debt of the country has been increased by \$1,346,000,000 on general administration account, and by \$759,000,000 on railways' account, or a total increase of \$2,105,000,000.

THE natural question arises: Where was Parliament while the national treasury was engaged in this rake's progress?

The answer is simple, if not wholly reassuring. Parliament was right on the job and doing business as usual. In fact, it was doing business very much as usual. Its Western members were engrossed in that favorite pastime of politicians known as "applying the heat" to a government dependent upon them for office. In due course the ministry capitulated to the tune of the sixty-odd millions needed to build the Hudson Bay Railroad. As there were agreed to be "votes in that bar road," the only argument over it in the House centred on the question of which of the two main political parties had done the more to promote it. No single statesman sought credit for opposing a project which, so long as there is ice in the Arctic, must remain a drain upon the country's financial resources.

Then, to show what really good fellows they were, especially when handling other peoples' money, the statesmen dotted branch lines over the Northwestern prairies with the laudable object of making perhaps two votes for their party grow where only one or even none had sprouted before. Down in the Maritimes almost every fisherman had been given his private wharf, and the Maritimers were girding themselves, consequently, for their real drive for Maritime rights, with increased subsidies, freight-rate subventions, and bonuses to the coal mines as the cardinal points in a fairly comprehensive "share-the-treasure-wealth" program. In Quebec the St. Lawrence River had been joyfully recognized by successive ministries as the answer of a benign Providence to all the patronage demands of their followers. The river's bed could be dredged twenty-four hours a day, without the work ever approaching completion,—providing, that is, that the dredging gangs

THINK for a moment of the kind of life offered you by the Totalitarian State—a life as flat and barren and uninteresting as a stretch of lonely waste land—a life without horizon, with no peaks to climb, no prizes for which to strive—a life as interesting as a bottle of flat soda. As one bright writer put it the other day: "As thrilling as putting a nickel in a slot machine and always getting a nickel back."

And what about Italy and Germany? We can group them together. The system got out of balance in both countries. Capital got control and labor and the politician and the public are silenced and Freedom has flown away. In France labor is almost in control and, if her neighbors will leave her alone, labor will soon be in the saddle and the other three groups will be silenced.

In Spain, after Alfonso abdicated, the politician took control, and so lacking in unselfishness was the Spanish politician that graft and corruption have grown to almost unheard of proportions. Today we see Capital turning on the politician and throwing him out bodily. Whether Capital will make a better job of it, heaven only knows.

And now, let us get back to the American continent and also to the conclusion of these remarks.

I HAVE been trying to defend our system, but I have purposely left to the end the greatest defect

did not show too much energy and overdo things. It speaks volumes for the high intelligence of these indefatigable party workers to be able to testify that they never did.

IT WOULD not be so bad if the extravagances had been confined to the prosperous years. If they could not have been wholly excused, at least they could have been understood against the background of boom times. The trouble was, however, that they continued through the years of depression. Two instances only will be mentioned to illustrate the point. The more minor one was the policy of the Dominion loaning money to the Western Provinces to prevent them from defaulting. The government of the day acted from the highest motive in this matter, but it acted mistakenly. Ultimately the policy had to be abandoned and the Provinces left to their own resources.

The other instance was the policy adopted in regard to unemployment relief. In its case it would be difficult to separate the mixed humanitarian and political motives from which the administration acted. Unquestionably both motives were present. And the result is that over a period of six years upwards of \$700,000,000 has been spent by the Dominion and a vested interest in relief created which, in spite of the current improvement in economic conditions, makes it impossible to discontinue or substantially reduce the system. No one is so callous as to wish to see fellow-Canadians in serious want. But, on the other hand, when a government agency finds, as one of the Federal social service reports did the other day, that some of the unemployed are not desirous of working because they are better off on relief than they would be in jobs, then it becomes evident that the well-known Ethiopian has got into the relief system somewhere. And we apologize to the Ethiopians for using their name as a synonym for politics.

WE RETURN to the main point which we are concerned in making in this letter, namely, that Parliament's claim to our high hopes for this coming session cannot rest on the basis of its past performances. Over the last nineteen years almost every conceivable subject has been debated in the Commons Chamber except those vital issues with which the future of the nation is indissolubly bound.

Mr. Woodsworth has argued for the creation of a Socialist state. Cameron McIntosh, who affects the collars of Sir Wilfrid Laurier but will never be able to qualify for his mantle, has argued impassionedly for a distinctive Canadian flag. Miss Macphail has championed the cases of penitentiary prisoners who have enlisted her ready womanly sympathies. State medicine has been advocated, and proportional representation. John R. MacNichol has

in Capitalism because I want you to take this point away with you.

Industry on this continent is fond of boasting that it always sets up reserves to take care of depreciation of buildings, to take care of obsolescence of machines, but, until a few years ago, it never dreamed of setting up reserves against the depreciation and obsolescence of labor, and until that is done, until industry makes at least as good provision for labor as it does for its tools of production, the fight between capital and labor will continue.

Here is another real job of work for you and me. Do you remember the opening lines in Midsummer Night's Dream?

"But oh, how slow the old moon wanes
Like to a step-dame or a dowager
Long withering out a young man's revenue."

The capitalistic system has prevailed in this world since history commenced. It may be slow, it may have dragged its weary way along down through the centuries, but on its solid foundation, on its rugged framework, there has been built up a steadily growing prosperity hand-in-hand with unfettered freedom. Under that system we are permitted the full and unrestricted development of our physical life, our mental life, our social life and our religious life. Under no other known system is that possible.

In our impatience don't let us drop the bone for the shadow.

been particularly prolific with suggestions. We have forgotten what they were, but it really doesn't matter.

No one, however, has raised an effective voice against a single extravagance so long as votes for the party in power were involved. No one has advocated the resolute course which alone can save the railway situation. No one has said that the policy of economizing in millions while continuing political expenditures at the rate of tens of millions must cease. To give a concrete example: no one on the government side of the house, from which alone effective protest could come, objected last session to the \$500,000 vote for the Chambly Canal which is the precursor to a \$10,000,000 political expenditure.

THE real factor which justifies some measure of hope in the Parliament which is to open next week is the fact that the situation, although grave, is not yet beyond salvation. The government at present in office is accounted a strong government. From the standpoint of the individual abilities of its members, it is undoubtedly so. Its strength, however, will be decided in the final analysis by the courage and resolution with which it approaches the problems which are threatening the nation's whole economy.

We cannot become great through bankruptcy. And the way to a high standard of living and individual plenty does not lie through the doorway of national insolvency. And we cannot drift steadily towards a precipice without some time going over its edge.

This year's Parliament faces a challenge for the display of real statesmanship greater than the parliaments of the past nineteen years because more urgent. And the perennial, naive hope of the people is once more resting upon it. Will this session be simply one more in the succession of disappointments which those hopes have suffered? We make one prediction:

If this session does measure up to the national situation confronting it, and if it does arrest the rake's progress which has been the course of the national treasury for two decades now, it will be a King-Dunning-Isley-Howe combination which will be responsible. No ministry since the war has possessed a quartet of administrators so capable of sizing up the national situation and of displaying the resolution for which it calls. This parliament may yet save Canada. It may write a page in the history of the Dominion which will do much to atone for the failure of other years.

Editor's Note: Mr. MacLeod, the author of "In Ottawa We Trust," was parliamentary correspondent for the Toronto Mail and Empire for some years before that paper disappeared. He will contribute frequent articles on the political scene to SATURDAY NIGHT during the session.

EXCITED ABOUT CANADA

C. E. L'AMI

IN THE October issue of the *University of Toronto Quarterly*, Professor A. R. M. Lower of Wesley College, Winnipeg, views with uneasiness the recently-exhibited nationalistic ardor of French-Canada, as contrasted with the virtual absence of such feeling in the English section of the Dominion. What, he asks, is the cause of this? And he points as a partial answer to the French-Canadian's "memory of a historic past", not shared by the English-Canadian. To many French-Canadians, he says, "it would come as a surprise to learn that there was an English-Canadian people, distinct from the English."

The present writer read these remarks with a definitely guilty feeling, and by them was given, as the French-Canadians might say, furiously to think. Are we really so indifferent to Canadian history? And is it such a serious matter?

"Not all, but some, of the nationalism of Quebec," says Professor Lower, "may be ascribed to the failure of the rest of the country to rise to the concept of Confederation—in other words to the dignity of the full stature of nationhood."

Is this true? Are English-Canadians really such cold fish?

IT IS a horrible confession to make,—it may even amount to sedition, and we may be lynched for it at the next assembly of the Native Sons—but Professor Lower is right. The French-Canadian's past may be, as he says, historic. About ours we can say with fervor—after close perusal of Miles, Bourinot, Parkman, etc.—that it is probably the dullest known to man. Pasts, to be interesting, ought to have a little swashbuckling and piracy in them. Ours is so virtuous that reading about it petrifies one with boredom. A momentary flash of interest while Sir Francis Bond Head poises his monocle to stare at the angry little man William Lyon Mackenzie, is succeeded by pages and pages of weariness. So far as the story has any interest at all, it is as an extension of British history. Take the Empire element out of English-Canadian history, and you leave practically nothing but Bourinot. Which is to say, you leave practically nothing.

Yet if we understand Professor Lower correctly, his suggestion is that this is the sort of thing we must get excited about if our French-Canadian brethren are not to separate from us in disgust and—ultimately—cut our throats in an access of Canadian patriotism. We must get excited about the works of Sir John George Bourinot, Kt., one-time president of the Royal Society of Canada and Clerk of the Dominion House of Commons. Ladies and gentlemen, it is too much! Or rather, it is too little. Must we throw overboard the whole pageant of English history, from Hengist and Horsa to George the Sixth, in order to kneel at the shrine of St. John George Bourinot? Are we to forget Richard Coeur de Lion and Horatio Nelson, and remember only that the Quebec Legislative Council has twenty-four in-

mates, elected for life, and votes are taken according to Paragraph X, Section Y, of the Something-Or-Other Act?

SURELY it is a heavy dispensation! Even our American cousins have not limited themselves to such Spartan fare. In their colleges, Colonial history has a place second only to the record of events following the Declaration of Independence. They insist that Magna Charta and the Mad Parliament are as much a part of their cultural inheritance as they are of any Englishman's. But unless English-Canadians wish to be scuppered by their French-Canadian compatriots, it seems they must forget everything that happened before 1867—or at least before Cartier's landing in 1534—and bend their minds in furious contemplation of the sections, subsections, and paragraphs of the B. N. A. Act, the Statute of Westminster, and the works of Miles and Bourinot!

One's instinct is to cherish the home product so far as possible. Yet even in schooldays was it not generally conceded among us that Canadian history was a pain in the neck? Try as one would, it was hard to confine one's patriotic feelings within such narrow limits. It was so much more inspiring to think of oneself as part of an immense, historically-ancient Empire, comprising a quarter of the globe's inhabitants. And to the forty or fifty per cent of us who were immigrants, it was trying to the conscience to have to sing about Canada as "our home and native land". If one's native land happens to be Czechoslovakia, there is no altering that fact, even to appease the fury of French, English, or Dutch Canadians. And unfortunately, the census records show that in Western Canada at least something like forty-five per cent of the population is not Canadian-born, and another considerable proportion are the offspring of non-Canadian parents who have brought them up without a proper reverence for Bourinot.

THE uneasy suspicion that the English-Canadian is not really a Canadian, that he will in an emergency put the Empire before Canada, does a good deal to lessen the interest of the French in building bridges between the two peoples," says Professor Lower. There may be something in what he says. But surely it is more natural to conclude that common membership in a society of nations is a help rather than a hindrance in bridging differences. Otherwise, why do we try to promote "Leagues of Nations", international alliances, and so on?

Perhaps we ignore the point that, even if English Canada's past is insignificant, its future is hopeful and inspiring. So at least the seers tell us. But not being seers, we may be content to wait until our future becomes a nearer reality before getting patriotically excited about it.

minority, however, have expressed equal indignation at the alleged misrepresentation of these utterances by the popular press, maintaining that they contained "no attack on the late King" and that they evoked no serious criticism in England, and that the Canadian criticism was "worked up" by unscrupulous journalists playing on the feelings of people who had never heard or read the Canterbury broadcast and were given an unjust impression of it by excerpts.

We do not think that these views can be substantiated. The text of the Canterbury broadcast was quite widely published in Canada, and the particular portions of it which are relevant to the discussion were certainly familiar to the great majority of our correspondents. The first of these portions is the statement that the motive for the abdication was "a craving for private happiness". There is a widespread belief that the real motive for the abdication was not and could not be fully set forth by Edward himself, and that even as set forth by him it is not fairly represented in this description.

The second and more crucial passage reads: "Even more strange and sad it is that he should have sought his happiness in a manner inconsistent



"THE POOL." Honorable Mention Photograph, by Mrs. G. M. Bodington, 1 Pollock Block, Prince Albert, Sask.

with the Christian principles of marriage, and within a social circle whose standards and ways of life are alien to all the best instincts and traditions of his people"—a passage followed by the statement that those who belong to this circle must now realize that "they stand rebuked by the judgment of the nation which had loved King Edward". Objection to this statement is taken by many of our correspondents on several different grounds. One cause of objection is that the King's intention must have been known to the Archbishop for some weeks, and was known to the general public for some days, before the abdication, and that it would have been more useful, if also more heroic, to have made this public statement before rather than after Mr. Baldwin had finished his work. Another cause of objection is found in the term "Christian principles of marriage". The principles of marriage on which the Archbishop relies are a curious mixture. They are not identical with those of the Roman Catholic Church, nor on the other hand are they identical with those of a considerable number of evangelical Churches which are quite willing to admit the validity of divorce and of subsequent remarriage.

As for the suggestion that the attitude of the Archbishops has excited no serious opposition in England, we think that a more accurate statement of the case is to be found in *The Church Times* itself, which says: "We thoroughly realize that what is happening now will not be forgotten. Anger and resentment are in the air, and if the Church is made the whipping-boy and its secular privileges curtailed, that might be all for the good. Freed from the trammels of the Court, the Church and its ministers could devote all their strength to preaching the Gospel to the poor, and to a braver attempt to bring light to those who sit in darkness."

HEALTH BY PRECAUTION

THE Toronto Branch of the Health League of Canada is undertaking a most important work in its series of five Wednesday night lectures at the Eaton Auditorium which will open next week with an address by Dr. Walter Chipman, of Montreal, on "Reducing the Risks of Motherhood." It is well understood now by scientists, but needs to be much better understood by the general public, that the preservation of health is far more a matter of personal precaution and communal organization for the prevention of disease than of consultation with medical men after disease has developed. Subsequent lectures will deal with such things as the prevention of cancer and of insanity and of the typical child diseases; but no branch of precautionary medicine is more important than that which relates to childbirth. It was recently stated that there has been no significant reduction in maternal mortality in Ontario for a quarter of a century. This is extremely unsatisfactory in view of the advance in science in that period and the fact that it is well known that lack of pre-natal care is the cause of many of the deaths from certain puerperal diseases. In Great Britain the year 1936 saw the passing of an amendment to the Midwives Act and the acceptance of a new principle in national policy, that every expectant mother shall be enabled to receive in her home the attention of a qualified certificated midwife; and the provision of pre-natal clinics at welfare centres has become very widespread. The rate per thousand living births in Great Britain is only four, whereas in Ontario it has steadily exceeded five ever since 1919; and it is estimated that in both countries it could be cut in half. It needs no argument to show that no other class of death is quite so anti-social in its consequences as that of a mother who leaves a new born child to get along without maternal care.

THE GOOD CALENDARS

FIRST prize in our annual calendar competition undoubtedly goes again to the Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co. Ltd., for an ideal combination of the finest photography, a high-grade engraving process and press work, and a neat and clear display of the date table for two months at a time, which we can clearly read on the wall opposite our desk. The Swiss, of course, have great advantages, for which they pay the price of having to live between the most ferocious and embattled of the European nations. Their climate and scenery are both perfectly suited to pictorial photography, and generations of watch-making have rendered them highly competent in all sorts of technical processes.

Honorable mentions are only moderately numerous. The Connecticut insurance company which

modestly describes itself merely as "The Travelers" has repeated its last year's performance of reproducing some of the most characteristic of the famous Currier and Ives lithographs; the resulting calendar is somewhat large but clear and very effective. Canadian Airways has an impressive lithograph of one of its huge tri-motor planes, bearing its heraldic sign of a Canada goose going somewhere with great determination. *Canada's Weekly* (London, England) has six good photo-engravings of scenes in this fair Dominion, calculated to lure the sport-loving Britisher. We rather like the Tower Bridge as presented by the British Drug Houses Ltd., though the coloring is a little crude. The United Grain Growers Ltd. have employed that sterling artist W. J. Phillips to do the Montreal waterfront as seen from St. Helen's Island, but for some reason we feel that Mr. Phillips did not think much of the subject; possibly city buildings in the mass are not his line.

All our readers are no doubt aware by this time that there is a "Beautiful Canada Calendar" for 1937 on the lines of the Scottish and other European calendars which have been so popular for several years. This is of course a commercial proposition and not an advertisement, and is published for sale by McClelland and Stewart. There are thirteen Canadian scenes admirably selected and reproduced (one of them is by our own "Jay") and some appropriate verse by good Canadian poets. This will undoubtedly become an institution.

2 2 2

"Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"

"If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing, but if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming."—*Gril*.

2 2 2

CURRENT VERSE

COUNTRYMAN

BY EMILY LEAVENS

HE THINKS long thoughts that you know not.
You with your shortened city views.
He ponders drifts of history.
His life is set in mystery.
This earth upon his shores
Is dust of multitudes of men.
Dove, eagle, arrow, cygnet, sparrow,
Lynx, cat, of star and shroud
Velvet Crossing, B.C.

• • •

MY EPITAPH

BY C. F. LLOYD

LAY me a sunny brook beside,
Where bees and butterflies never come.
There let me sleep through time and tide
Till life itself be dumb.
Life is a dream, as Shakespeare knew,
Or say a nightmare, where we creep
From deep to deeper shades of blue,
Longing for an eternal sleep.

• • •

ON A VERY NOBLE GIRL'S HEAD, SEEN IN A CROWD

BY CECIL E. LLOYD

THE noble lines of her bright head
Were fairer than a rosebud borne
From God's own breast to those who mourn.
Such flower a sweet child's soul might bring.
A lovely light it seemed to shed,
Dear God be kind to that young head.
And can such beauty ever die?
Great Lord of Life, I will believe.
Though here on earth we toil and grieve,
Beyond death's darkness there must be
Immortal sun, a purer sky,
Where truth and beauty can not die.

• • •

ON A GOSSIP

BY HELEN SANGSTER

PIQUANT, the lively tales she has to tell
Of this or that acquaintance; barbed and witty
Her comment. You'll admit she does it well,
Her satire may be cruel, but it's pretty.
Yet think, when she with that malicious tongue
Betrays an unsuspecting friend or two,
As surely as age overtakes the young
One day her venom will be turned on you.



LIVE TREES HAVE CHARACTER, BUT DEAD ROOTS HAVE MORE. How many faces—human, bird and animal—can you find in this picture by "Jay" of the debris of an Ontario stump-field?

WHAT WE DESERVE FOR 1937

This broadcast was delivered in the "Broken Arc" series of the C. B. C. on Wednesday, December 30.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a New Year's Eve story by Lord Dunsany, the well-known Irish playwright of our own time, of which I have long been very fond. It tells how an exceedingly wealthy man in England made the acquaintance of a magician, who possessed sufficient magical power to perform any one wish that the rich man might express. A strong desire to know the future is a very common instinct with all human beings who are not philosophers enough to realize that such knowledge would be extremely bad for them; and very rich men, especially self-made rich men, are not often philosophers. This rich man therefore conceived the idea of wishing, on New Year's Eve, that he might be permitted to hold in his hands the bound office file of the copies of the London Times for the three-hundred-odd lawful days of the next year, the year which was just about to begin. The magician promised to fulfill his wish, adding that he would only be permitted to retain the file for one hour, and that he would undoubtedly be greatly dissatisfied with the results of his adventure.

THE office file of a newspaper is always, for some inscrutable reason, wrong way round; that is to say, the issue for the last day of the year is on top when you open it, and the issue for the first day of the year is at the end of the volume. A little surprised at this, the rich man begins reading the file at the front, the copies for the closing days of the year, which is about to begin.

At first he makes a few notes on a certain date, the winner of such a race, the results of this election and that lawsuit; but time is short, and soon he trusts to his memory, which is highly trained for just that sort of thing. By degrees he finds himself more and more absorbed in the obituary column, which is strangely full of his friends and acquaintances, many of them younger than himself. At last it strikes him as odd that he himself is not mentioned as attending one of the funerals; and pushing feverishly on to the issue for January the first he reads the notice of his own death just as the hour comes to an end and the file disappears as mysteriously as it came. As the hour of midnight strikes the rich man sinks to the floor, dead of a heart attack, and his manservant enters, picks up the scraps of notes, makes nothing of the mysterious figures upon them, observes the name of the horse which is destined to win the Derby, ejaculates contemptuously "Not a chance!" and proceeds to the telephone to ring up the Times with the news of his master's death for publication in the morning's issue.

THIS story seems to me to symbolize very perfectly the position of the human race in regard to foreknowledge of the future. To know the future positively and definitely is to be unable to influence it or to hope to influence it, and to know that the future is determined beyond all our power to influence it is, for a human being, the same as to be dead. If any one of us knew tonight all that would happen to him during 1937, he would thereby become merely a passive instrument in the hands of fate. Everything that we do in this life by a conscious exercise of the will is done in the confident hope of changing the future, of making it more like what we want it to be; so that as soon as we know that it can no longer be changed we have no more interest in doing anything.

Parts of the future are certainly quite definitely determined, and it is even possible for us with the aid of science to know what will happen, in a certain class of events, a million years from now. The movements of the planets of the solar system and their satellites are governed by mathematical laws which we under-

stand so exactly that we can predict where each of them will be, in relation to the others, at any given second for as far ahead as we have paper to figure on. Unfortunately, beyond allowing us to assume with some certainty that the earth will continue to receive light and heat from the sun and tidal impulses from the moon—all of which are essential to our existence—this does not tell us much about the details of our future personal existence. Similarly, when we are driving in a motor-car which is moving at seventy miles an hour we can predict with equal certainty that it will either go on moving for several seconds, no matter what we may do to it, or if it stops it will do so with disastrous suddenness on account of having run into some obstacle. But this, too, is very little help towards predicting our personal future, because the one thing that determines which of these two futures will happen—the going-on or the sudden-stop future—namely the occurrence of an obstacle in the path, is a completely unpredictable accident, and that is the only thing that interests us in the whole business. Because of our knowledge of this behavior on the part of motor-cars, we can predict that at least so many thousand people will be killed in motor-car accidents in 1937; but that is of the smallest possible interest to us so long as we do not know that we ourselves are going to be among the victims; and that, fortunately, we never do know.

IN ALL these cases what little we do know of the future we know simply because the future is a consequence of the past, and because we know the past and can trace the uninterrupted workings of cause and effect well into the future. But there is a sense in which all the future is a consequence of the past, and is determined by the past, and could be predicted if we knew the past perfectly and completely. Take for example the history of human affairs in the large, the relations of nations and peoples, the succession of periods of war and periods of peace, of eras of prosperity and eras of depression. All modern historians when writing about the past agree to treat it as a sequence of causes and effects; their whole object is to show, as convincingly as possible, how the effects arose out of the causes, and each of them leaves us with the conviction that, if he had known as much about the causes when they were actually working to produce the effects as he does now that the effects have been produced, he could have predicted the effects with perfect certainty.

WE DO not know, we cannot know with any exactitude, the events that will happen to the world in 1937, but we can at least be sure of this, that they will be in the main the consequences of the things that have been done in the world in 1936 and back to the beginning of human time. We may be able to change them a little by our actions in 1937, but not much. In a world of some billions of people it takes longer to apply the brakes, or to change the direction by means of the steering-wheel, than it does in a mere motor-car. The momentum is greater, and the mechanism is not quite so well adjusted. So on the whole we may reasonably assume that whatever happens to the world in 1937 will be mostly the legitimate and natural result of what has happened in the world already. And if that is so, must we not also assume that what happens to the world in 1937, will be what the world deserves to have happen to it?

Now this is not in the least like the current philosophy on the subject. To read most of the recent poetry—and poetry is the vehicle by which the current philosophy finds expression, and at the moment it is being expressed very well to read most of

this poetry of the moment one would suppose that the world was being deliberately tormented by a ruthless and malicious power, occupying the seat that was once filled by a loving and father-like God. One would suppose that prior to the Great War mankind had been a perfectly behaved race of beings, living up to the highest ideals of which it was capable, entitled to the unqualified approval of the Divine Majesty, and advancing steadily towards that state of perfection in which God's will would be as truly done on earth as it is in heaven. Yet what right has any philosopher or any poet to talk like that? What sensible person can seriously believe that mankind either before or since 1914 has been behaving anything like that? How can such a person dream of suggesting that the things that have been done by nations and by individuals during these years have been the sort of things to cause an era of peace and goodwill to establish itself on earth as a natural consequence?

WE SEEM to have kidded ourselves for twenty years into the belief that we could abolish war by merely wanting to abolish it. But such an idea is childish; we might just as well have written to Santa Claus and asked him to bring us world peace down the chimney. No indeed; the price of peace is far higher than that. It is far higher than we have hitherto been willing to pay. And whatever the price, we shall have to pay it in advance, well in advance, a long time before we get peace, just as we have to apply the brakes a long time, relatively speaking, before we reach the place where there would be a collision.

I am constantly reading in these days the utterances of people telling us how wicked it is to talk about war as inevitable. Well, I have no intention of talking about war as inevitable. No individual war is inevitable until after a certain point

has been passed, just as no motor-car collision is inevitable until the cars are within a certain distance of one another—but at seventy miles an hour that distance is quite a long distance. But I want to tell you that it is just as dangerous to talk about peace as inevitable, or to act as if peace were inevitable—so long as we are not prepared to do the things that may ultimately make peace inevitable, and they include a lot more besides wishing for it. We have no right to assume that the world will be as we wish it to be. We have only the right to assume that it will be as we have helped to make it.

WHAT sacrifices have Canadians made for peace during the last eighteen years? I say eighteen years, because God knows we made sacrifices enough for the procuring of one particular peace during 1914 to 1918, but we made them in the course of war. What sacrifices have we made for peace since the end of that war? Yes, we have contributed twenty or thirty cents per head per annum to the upkeep of the League of Nations, while doing our best to reduce to a negligible minimum the obligations of the Covenant of that League and then complaining of other countries for not taking those obligations much more seriously. Yes, we have expressed the deepest sympathy with the Chinese in Manchuria and the Ethiopians in what was once Ethiopia, and the Jews in Germany, and we did, it is true, rather late in the day decline to sell some of the things to Italy that would help her to blow the Ethiopians into bits. But if any member of one of these oppressed races were to present himself at Montreal or Vancouver and seek to cash in on our sympathy by making himself a resident of this grossly underpopulated country, what sort of a welcome would he receive? And mind, I am not criticizing any government or any party; in these matters all our governments have merely carried out the undoubted wishes of the Canadian people.



INDIAN BOY AND HIS DOGS. Honorable Mention Photograph, by Mrs. M. B. Stevenson, O.A.C., Guelph, taken on the Cape Croker Indian Reserve. Verichrome film, 3A Special Kodak, 1-25 sec. at F11.

What sacrifices have we made for peace? What sacrifices are we prepared to make? Endowed by good fortune with one-half of the richest continent in the world, and protected by our political association with a great and powerful nation off the coast of Europe and by our geographical proximity to a great and powerful nation in North America, we deliberately plan to keep that half-continent to ourselves, a miserable ten million in numbers and proudly cherishing a low birthrate, and allow practically all the cost of defending it to fall on our two protectors; and we do this in a world so grievously over-populated in many parts that starvation is the active limiting factor against further increase. I am not saying that we are wrong; there are too many and too complex elements in the situation for that. But to maintain this policy and still to assert that we are entitled to eternal peace, to the perpetual possession of our quarter-square-mile of territory per Canadian, to everlasting freedom from invasion and attack, this it seems to me is to add an unjustifiable hypocrisy to a perhaps justifiable selfishness. Let us hope that in 1937 we shall have such peace as we deserve. We have no right to ask for any more.

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"LLOYDS OF LONDON"

TWO sentences struck me with con- siderable force in "Lloyds of London." The first came from Jonathan Blake (Freddie Bartholo- mew) just after he and his little chum, Horatio Nelson, had discovered the skulduggery aboard the Maggion and decided to lay the information before the authorities. "It is our duty," Freddie said, "besides we may get a reward."

The other sentence didn't come from the screen but from a nearby member of the audience. It was when Tyrone Power, jun., was about to be executed for treason and the producer pulled Trafalgar out of his hat just in time to save the hero. "This is history," the lady behind said in a stirred voice to the little boy beside her, possibly an Horatio Nelson of the future.

These two sentences summed up my prejudices against the "Lloyds of London" film; particularly the first one, which with its lefty motivation and high practicality seemed to put in a nutshell the whole point of view of business and empire in the nineteenth century. There are a lot of these stern business in "Lloyds of London." It's all a little pompous and high-flown and the moral values throw their weight about ostentatiously while claiming, at the same time, full cash indemnity.

There is a great deal, too, of that transferred British patriotism which flowers so exotically in Hollywood. The British studios, by comparison, are calm, even deprecating when it comes to summing up their own history. "Rhodes the Empire Builder," for instance, gave full publicity to certain episodes of South African con- quest which Hollywood would have romanticized or loyally suppressed.

English studios, too, are much less inclined to sacrifice history to fantasy. It would never have occurred to the producer of that fine historical film, "Nine Days a Queen," to distort the past simply to save Miss Nova Pilbeam from the block. And I am sure they would quite cheerfully have left Tyrone Power, jun., go home rather than tamper with the facts of Tra- falgar. Nor is it likely that they would have allowed that bit about the Mistress of the Seas in promiscuous relationship with Big Business, simply for the sake of a scenario. If a British studio, in fact, had been making



GEORGES ENESCO, celebrated violinist and composer, whom the Women's Musical Club of Toronto presents at Hart House Theatre on Jan. 11th.

Bartholomew. It suffers a good deal, too, from the lack of a dominating central figure (whatever may be said of the repetitiveness of George Arliss, he does hold an historical film to- gether). And finally it insists so strongly on Lloyds as an historical factor that you could easily get the impression to revise Napoleon's his- torical wisecrack that the English were a nation of insurance agents.

"Lloyds of London" runs for two hours and ten minutes. Ordinarily to one checking off the muffled passage of time in the movies, two hours and ten minutes seems more like four hours and twenty minutes. "Lloyds of London" doesn't. It can't be said to go by like a flash, but it does move, especially in the latter half, with con- siderable interest and pace. It seemed, in fact, just about two hours and ten minutes long. This, if you follow, makes it an historical movie of fair, average interest.

THE liveliest talent of Hollywood and Broadway has been mustered for "Born to Dance," which turns out to be one of the best music-and-dance film shows of many months. Eleanor Powell, first feminine tap dancer of the world, heads the show, which also includes among its brightest members Buddy Ebsen, dancing-comedian, and the gifted English comedian, Reginald Gardiner, who distinguished himself on Broadway last year by giving an imitation of wallpaper. This time he imitates Leopold Stokowski, and while not quite so startling a conception as the wallpaper impersonation, it is still rich in observation and should give a lot of pleasure to music-lovers, and possibly some moments of thought to Mr. Stokowski. There's not much plot structure to "Born to Dance," but there's a great deal of comedy and dancing, all of it tops. Altogether it is a musical show that is a pleasure to recommend to almost everyone.

AT THE THEATRE

"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

HOSTS of new Janeites must be springing up wherever "Pride and Prejudice" is presented on the stage, as it was at the Royal Alex- andra for the first half of this week, for the charm of the Austen story is very skillfully conveyed by Helen Jerome's dramatization and by Rob- ert Sinclair's management of a thor- oughly competent cast, and conveyed in a way to reach thousands of per- sons who would never undertake the reading of an 1813 novel even on the recommendation of Rudyard Kipling. It is amazing how much, not only of the story, but of the atmosphere and the character values, has been pre- served in this two-and-a-half-hour version. Elizabeth, thanks partly to brilliant acting by Muriel Kirkland,

is there in full. Jane is but little more vague and less vapory than in the book; Mr. Bennet is excellent; Mr. Collins is a little less amusing than he might be (there is very small danger of overdoing him); and Mr. Barcy is just as incredibly frank and tactless and honest as he has been for over a hundred years. Of the main characters Lydia and Mrs. Ben- net alone are seriously diminished, and they must of course go together, for Lydia is simply Mrs. Bennet in a later generation. The mother, as played by Molly Pearson, has all the requisite foolishness, but in addition a sort of disarming sweetness which wins the audience and totally effaces the impression that one ought to get of the cruel, embarrassment of her older daughters and the malicious triumph of the aristocrats at her zanyeries. This perversion, though it seriously damages the strength of the story, is almost certainly delib- erate; the real Mrs. Bennet, while en- ducable (with difficulty) in a book, would be next to intolerable on the stage in anything but a satire. As for Lydia, there is no time to develop her character and she remains a mere outline and not a very credible one. It is noteworthy that the chief effect of these alterations is to draw attention to the uncanny skill of Jane Austen's plot construction. The re- moval of even the smallest prop lets down a considerable part of the structure, though plenty is left to afford a splendid evening's entertain- ment.

An important feature is the skill of all the players—there are over twenty of them,—and notably of Miss Kirkland, in the delivery of the highly sententious Austenian dia- logue, which has been preserved by the playwright with great fidelity and a minimum of modernization. Elizabeth's duels with Lady Cath- erine de Bourgh, with Lady Lucas, and with Bury are as stilled as can be and yet are amazingly effective. The combination of "period" atmosphere with great histrionic skill in the sug- gestion of the emotion underlying all this carefully thought-out and etiquette-prescribed phraseology does away with all thought of unnatur- alness. Miss Kirkland's achievement in this respect in the closing scene with Darcy is really fine acting, and we can say no more than that Jane Austen would have been greatly pleased with her.

THE GREEN CAT

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

BORIS VOLKOFF presented in Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday afternoon, December 29, a very charming and colorful Ballet-Pantomime entitled "The Green Cat." In this sort of work Boris Volkoff can always be relied upon

The Toronto Conservatory of Music



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FEBRUARY, 1937

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to produce something good—amusing, and with a fine polish of detail. The story of the piece, which was intended primarily for children, concerned the fortunes of a green cat who lived with a toy-maker and loved one of the dolls who was very beautiful. Santa Claus, whom the cat and his rather unusual as Lunts, the mice, mistake for a burglar, buys the doll from the toy-maker, and she is taken to a new home. Here, because she is only a doll, she is not made enough of to please the cat who follows to look after her. He tells Santa Claus who returns her to the toy-maker who is glad enough to see her back. And they all live happily ever after. The cat, a pleasantly green animal, reminding one of Felix, was danced by Nellie Butko very amus- ingly and well, and her accompanying mice were excellent. Boris Volkoff, himself, danced Bubs, the toy-maker, with his usual touches of humor and pantomimic dexterity. Gloria Lyons was Dulema, the very special doll. She undoubtedly has a gift for dancing and her poised and general sense of the stage are quite astonishing. In addi- tion to these principals there were numerous other dolls, all of whom danced their own little dances, and all of whom displayed a neatness and finish to their work which spoke of good training. I was sorry that there was quite so much tap-dancing. It

appears for young children so ex- tremely ugly and is essentially vulgar. None the less it was extremely well done. The middle scene, which was a dance in the home where the doll is neglected, displayed good dancing of many kinds by the older pupils, and the staging was particularly colorful and charming. The story and choreog- raphy were by Boris Volkoff, and the music was arranged by Margaret Clemons, who also played the piano for the whole pantomime very competently and beautifully.

COMING EVENTS

THE third in a series of recitals by advanced grades students of the Toronto Conservatory of Music will be held on Monday evening, January 11, in the Conservatory Concert Hall. The program will include a group of vocal selections by Norman Norster, Schumann's Papillons, Op. 2 by Beth Lipkin, violinist; Silenus' Concerto in D Minor for violin by Pearl Palmason; several songs by Muriel Wilson; Kabalevsky's Sonatina, Op. 13 by Elinor Dean, pianist; a reading of Hodgeson's The Song of Honour by Berenice Davis; and Lily Washimoto, soprano, will sing Der Hirt Auf Dem Felsen from Frank Schubert.



RECITALIST, John Charles Thomas, American baritone, who will be heard at Massey Hall on Jan. 19th.

"Lloyds of London" it would have been stirring and authentic or it would have been dull. But it would have been all of a piece and it would certainly have been authentic.

As it stands "Lloyds of London" is dull and authentic and stirring and pure nonsense, all in spots. It drags a good deal in the beginning, largely I am sure because the producers were determined to get their money's worth out of the star, with the results that you get large dry slabs of the past rather thinly buttered with Freddie



A SCENE FROM "LITTLE WOMEN", which the Children's Theatre of New York presents at Eaton Auditorium on Jan. 16th.



CHARLES JONES, the Canadian composer, a recital of whose works will be given at Eaton Auditorium on Jan. 9th.



"BREATH OF OCTOBER." Honorable Mention Photograph, by Colin S. Farmer, 151 Rochampton Avenue, Toronto. Premo camera, Ilford Hyperchromatic cut film.

THE BOOKSHELF

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GERMAN TRAGEDY

"Hindenburg, the Wooden Titan," by John W. Wheeler-Bennett. Toronto, Macmillan. xiv, 507 pages, illustrations and maps. \$6.25.

BY G. DET. GLAZEBROOK

MR. WHEELER-BENNETT, a recognized authority on European and particularly German affairs, has excelled himself in this biography of Hindenburg. It is written in simple but forceful style, without the straining after effect that is such a tiresome characteristic of many modern biographies; yet it is a story that a reader will not willingly lay down. The author's intimate personal knowledge of republican Germany has enabled him to bring to life the personalities and scenes in his story.

A biography of Hindenburg is necessarily an approach to the history of modern Germany. Paul von Beneckendorff and von Hindenburg was born in Posen in 1847, the year before the Frankfurt Parliament made its unsuccessful attempt to unify Germany on a liberal basis. Brought up in the Prussian military caste, he fought in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and Franco-Prussian war of 1870. His life thus covers the period in which Germany was unified on the Prussian model, and he lived to see both the fall of that empire and the destruction of the Weimar Republic that followed it.

The Hindenburg that emerges from Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's pages is not the super-man that he seemed to the German public during and after the war. He is a man of great ability and even greater influence, but lacking that degree both of insight and moral courage that would lead posterity to place him in the first rank as either a general or a statesman. He was a man devoted to duty and ready to serve the interests of his country regardless of personal considerations; and yet he was destined to take part in the abolition of the monarchy which he worshipped and of the republican constitution that he had sworn to uphold.

The story begins with the outbreak of the war in 1914. Hindenburg joined the army from which he had resigned in 1911. Without having previously had a great military reputation, the first campaign set him on a pedestal from which he was never allowed to descend. The battle of Tannenberg was one of the most decisive and effective ones of the war, and one for which Hindenburg was given the credit. That the credit was primarily due to others has long been known, but the real story of the battle has perhaps never more clearly been told. The battle was planned by Hoffman and Ludendorff, while "Hindenburg's greatest contribution to the victory lies in his never-failing capacity and willingness to accept responsibility, a feature of his character which became less apparent in his later life." At Tannenberg he showed that calmness which Ludendorff so often lacked, and which on more than one occasion in later battles was to save the day. For the next two years Hindenburg, with his two colleagues of Tannenberg, made a successful team on the eastern front. And for most of those two years they struggled to displace Falkenhayn, a process which ended in August 1916 when Hindenburg was appointed as Chief of the General Staff of the Army in the Field, and Ludendorff First Quartermaster-General.

Moving to the western front, German strategy was what they made it. The relations between them were curious, but not untypical of Hindenburg. Hindenburg was dominated by his associate and accepted the bad as well as the good ideas of that general, and yet when Ludendorff was forced to resign in October 1918, Hindenburg did not "say one word in defence of a man who had been his almost hourly companion for four tremendous years. Just as he had done nothing to save Hoffman, to whom he also owed much, from the wrath of Ludendorff, so now he allowed the Emperor's wrath to fall upon the head of Ludendorff without even attempting to take even his own due share. For, whatever military reputation he had achieved, Hindenburg owed it to Ludendorff,

with all the latter's faults, and he fully realized the fact." It was indeed a curious kink in his nature that he could see former associates fall without even a sign of regret; and this was a characteristic that was to have fatal effects upon the stability of the republic.

One man he would have saved—the Emperor. When it at last became apparent that the army could not go on (and, incidentally, Mr. Wheeler-Bennett gives another blow to the "stab in the back" theory), it was evident that the Emperor must go. True to his curious character, Hindenburg again evaded the responsibility, and threw it on Gröner, who carried that disgrace to the end of his days. Nevertheless Hindenburg was a confirmed monarchist, and in his eyes the fall of the Hohenzollerns was a tragedy, and one that left him to dream of a restoration.

That hope never left him, but he was not one to scheme with élan for a restoration that could only have brought sorrow to his country. The peace brought a Germany that was strange to him, and in which he would have preferred to play a minor role. But Hindenburg could never be deaf to the call of duty (a fact that was well known and more than once utilized in a discreditable way), and he was led to believe that he must accept the presidency. With his unique popularity, Hindenburg was a *deus ex machina* for the Nationalists, who at last got him to agree in the name of duty.

Thus, at the age of seventy-eight, Hindenburg found himself embarking upon a new career, the elements of which he was entirely ignorant, and for which he, of all men, was supremely unfitted by nature. No one was more essentially non-political in mind than Hindenburg, and his natural expressed aversion to politics made him tend more and more to confide to other and less scrupulous hands the reins of office which should not have left his own control.

IN THE next nine years Hindenburg was to play a vital part in a piece which neither he nor perhaps the majority of his countrymen recognized as a tragedy. In some respects Hindenburg brought great strength to the republic which he consented to act as president. His immense popularity, his friendship with the Junker class, his devotion to the monarchical tradition, and above all—his hold on the army combined to arrest the forces of counter-revolution. Of his relations with the army Mr. Wheeler-Bennett writes: "In his person . . . Hindenburg wedded the army to the republic, and whilst he remained President nothing could shake this loyalty. Every attempt by Hitler, both before and after he became Chancellor, to seduce the Reichswehr from his personal allegiance to the President met with ignominious failure, and it was not till after Hindenburg's death that he was able to exact from them an oath of fealty."

But Hitler brought weakness as well as strength to the republic. His inexperience in politics was to be expected, but what was more fatal was his blind, and apparently unconscious lack of loyalty to his associates. It was no mean task to steer Germany through the economic distress, the disillusionment, and the conflicting factions of those years; and in attempting this task a Chancellor needed all the support which a President could give. Through the tangled politics of those years there is no better guide than Mr. Wheeler-Bennett. His sympathies may easily be seen, but his criticisms are more often implicit from the facts than expressed in words; and when they are expressed are written in moderate and considered language. There are many excellent character studies—of Otto Meissner, the Secretary of State, and Hindenburg's adviser, a man who "with the best possible intentions, has provided in modern times the most outstanding example of a political Vicar of Bray"; of Papen, who had "the volatility of a bird, the sublime confidence of an amateur, and the ineffable valor of ignorance." Of the chancellors who served him, Papen was the only one to retain the confidence—and even the affection—of Hindenburg. In a sense the villain of the piece is General Kurt



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von Schleicher, the tortuous intriguer, the man who apparently had no political principles, and who devoted his time to the attainment of power by means of underhand attacks on his former friends.

If Schleicher is the villain, Brüning is the hero of the story. Two men above all others labored to bring Germany back into normal relations with other states, and to put an end to the virtual state of war which followed the Treaty of Versailles by persuading their countrymen to follow the hard and unpopular road of "fulfillment." The first of these was Stresemann, who came so near to the goal, but was dropped by Hindenburg before his brilliant success was complete, and shortly before he died as the result of over-exertion on a weakened constitution. But to Mr. Wheeler-Bennett the height of the tragedy in his story is the dismissal of Brüning, who carried on the policy of Stresemann, and was within sight of victory when the forces of intrigue gathered once more to eject a Chancellor from office. And Hindenburg, who had hailed Brüning as "the best chancellor since Bismarck," added another name to the long list of those he had abandoned.

From the fall of Brüning in the spring of 1932 the story follows its tragic course to the point when Hindenburg becomes the tool of the National Socialists, and breaks for them the constitution that he had sworn to defend. He died as he had lived, with courage, and in the belief that he had given long life of service to the country. Both his strength and his weakness are apparent. It is idle to blame a man for the weakness of his character; but it is not the least of the tragedy that Hindenburg should have died all unconscious that he had made possible a régime which he would have scorned to condone.

MOTOR TOUR DE FORCE

"Clutch and Differential," by George Weller. Toronto, Macmillan. 415 pages. \$2.50.

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AT A recent exhibition of science and progress held in New York there were panel displays set up to demonstrate the mechanical marvels of our age—hydraulics, galvanics, gear-action, power transmission in every form. Each display was electrically equipped, and when a button was pressed it went into action: wheels turned, camshafts revolved, sprockets engaged and disengaged, everything clicked busily and ingeniously, with a sort of grotesque simulation of intelligent purpose. While the current lasted the effect on the mind of the observer was at once formidable and ludicrous.

You had the sense of mechanics parodying life with infinite cleverness and complexity.

The sketches that made up George Weller's novel, "Clutch and Differential," give one rather oddly the same feeling. In each of them action is set going, it moves with assurance and precision for its appointed time and when it is over nothing has been experienced beyond a sense of admiration at the author's technical resourcefulness. Mr. Weller has simply reversed the process and instead of showing mechanics imitating life he has revealed life imitating mechanics, the clutch releasing power, the differential receiving and distributing it. Like the exhibition of mechanical wonders, the world he reveals is marvellously ingenious and exact. But it simply isn't alive.

Strictly speaking, "Clutch and Differential" can scarcely be called a novel. It is a series of sketches illustrating a thesis. In all there are thirty-five episodes, almost completely unrelated except by the automobile symbol. And since the symbol itself is unalive, the whole product emerges on end not as an organism but simply as an assemblage of parts.

At the same time much of the work in "Clutch and Differential," especially in the early sketches of childhood and adolescence, is so close and brilliant that it comes extraordinarily close to life. "Raymond's Behavior to his Mother," for instance, stands by itself as a short story, so compelling and active in feeling that it seems almost dissociated from the author's obsession with his mechanical thesis, and one is left wondering how a writer with such capacity to feel and understand could have hit upon so inflexible an approach to his material. It is true that the automobile has made many curious changes in contemporary society. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Weller has become so infatuated with this idea that he appears to interpret every action of the individual spirit in terms of motor response.

A society demon-ridden by machinery might have been presented as a nightmare spectacle. But a society whose members have themselves become machines, responding automatically and instinctively to mechanical stimuli is a dispiriting thing to contemplate. "Clutch and Differential" is hardly a defeatist piece of work; it is, in spite of its shrewd minute observation and its fine ironical edge, simply meaningless and dull. To lower the interest still further the author has inserted before his sketches italicized introductions derived apparently from motor-guides, from automobile folders, from parent-and-teacher magazines and from the all too literal musings of motor-minded characters.

Mr. Weller is a writer of more than exceptional talent. He has an eye for the scenes of America, an ear for its

speech and when he wants to employ it, a heart to understand the problems of its restless, self-gratifying, generous-hearted people. Unfortunately he has handicapped himself by a rigid approach to his material. "Clutch and Differential" doesn't represent a failure of talent so much as an error in judgment.

SWEDEN'S SECRET

"Sweden—The Middle Way," by Marquis W. Childs. Ryerson, \$2.75.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

MARQUIS CHILDS, a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* writer, made his first acquaintance with Sweden three or four years ago while returning home from a turn through Soviet Russia. The advanced social democracy which he glimpsed in Sweden so impressed him that he decided that that country, and not Russia, was the one which had most to teach us. And this was what appealed to him particularly: Sweden was advancing towards a more just and more stable society through methods of moderation, preserving meanwhile full democratic rights and tolerance for all. She was exploring a middle way between the abuses of the gigantic capitalistic combines of America and the icy regimentation of Communist Russia.

She was doing this, too, without any vast and dramatic *Plan*, though she has proved herself a better planner than most, without laying any claim to being the *Great River*, though her people are of the purest Nordic stock, without any protestation of the *Noble Ideals* of her leaders, though few men have shown higher these days. Quietly, rationally, practically, the Swedes were seeking out *next steps*, now that the pattern of their work is appearing, no one more surprised or pleased than they when the world runs to see and admire it.

And no one has described their inspiring achievements better than Marquis Childs: the great consumers' co-operative that has not snothered private manufacturers and retailers, but stimulated them to better and more public-spirited efforts; the splendid housing schemes serving the lower categories of wage-earners, without the suggestion of a hand-out from the public purse; the government monopoly of liquor and tobacco manufacture, with the profits appropriately used for old-age pensions! Then there is the government's partnership with private enterprise in developing the vast iron mines of Lapland and the newer gold fields of the middle North; the national power network; the political system; and how the currency is managed to keep prices stable.

He shows how capitalism has been controlled to hold back the develop-

ment of great monopolies. "The state, the consumer, and the producer have intervened to make capitalism 'work' in a reasonable way for the greatest good of the whole nation . . . through state ownership and state competition; consumers' co-operation; producers' co-operation; and a strong, all-inclusive labor movement." Some would call this a large measure of socialism; but no matter, it "works" and makes people a better living.

Some Swedes told me last fall that Childs' picture was just a little *too* bright; but in the main it is true, it is a fine book, well-written, brief, and easy to read, and holds more hope for the future of the democratic system than almost any other work that has appeared these seven earnest years.

CANADIAN SONGS

"Northland Songs," by John Murray Gibbon, with music for voice and piano. Toronto, Gordon V. Thompson. 50 cents.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. GIBBON will eventually become the patron saint of Canadian choral singers. There is as Sir Hugh Robertson has noted, a regrettable lack of "songs with Canadian themes" for Canadians to sing, at any rate in English. Mr. Gibbon, who for ten years or more has been an ardent student of the very special art—of branch of the general poetic art—of writing singable lyrics, has now applied himself to the task of fitting good, colorful Canadian words to a group of sixteen folk-tunes, the original words of which (non-Canadian in origin, of course) have either completely disappeared or ceased to be of much interest to modern singers. He is a sort of lyrical cuckoo, laying a new and Canadian egg in a Ukrainian or Icelandic or Venetian musical nest, with the difference that the nest may usually be regarded as having been abandoned by its original owner before the cuckoo arrives.

These are sixteen very fine tunes that Mr. Gibbon is reviving, and one hopes that his lyrics will have the popularizing effect that he aims at. High poetic suggestion is not one of his objects; these verses have none of the inevitability of the inspired lyric, and some of them seem just a little too calculated. For example, the phrase "blue-hunting bees," which occurs in a charming garden song to the Irish melody "Molly My Dear," is perfectly fitted to the beat of the music, but strikes one as a startlingly scientific piece of information (Mr. Gibbon realizes that it needs a footnote telling that blue is the bee's favorite color) to be incorporated in an otherwise conventional enumeration of flower tints and scents; and an equal though different surprise is caused by

(Continued on Next Page)

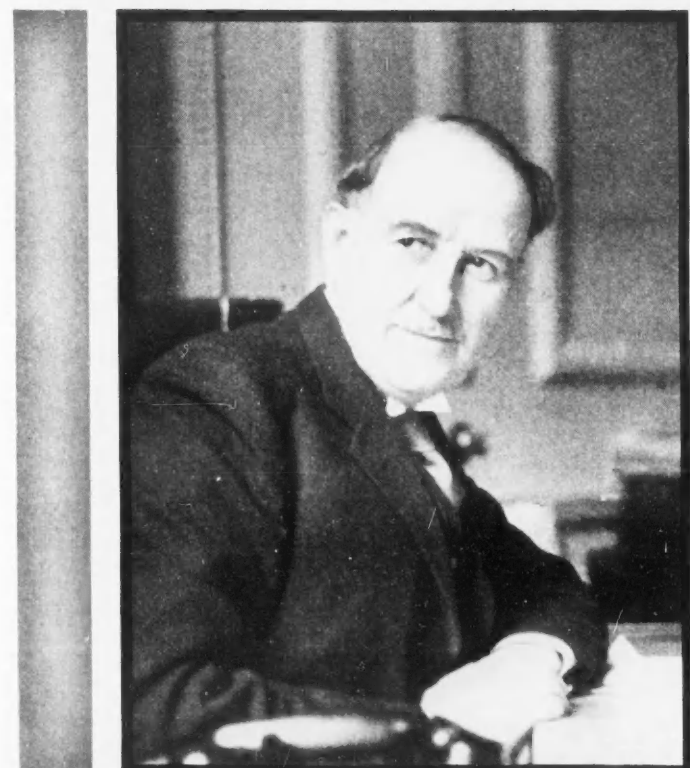
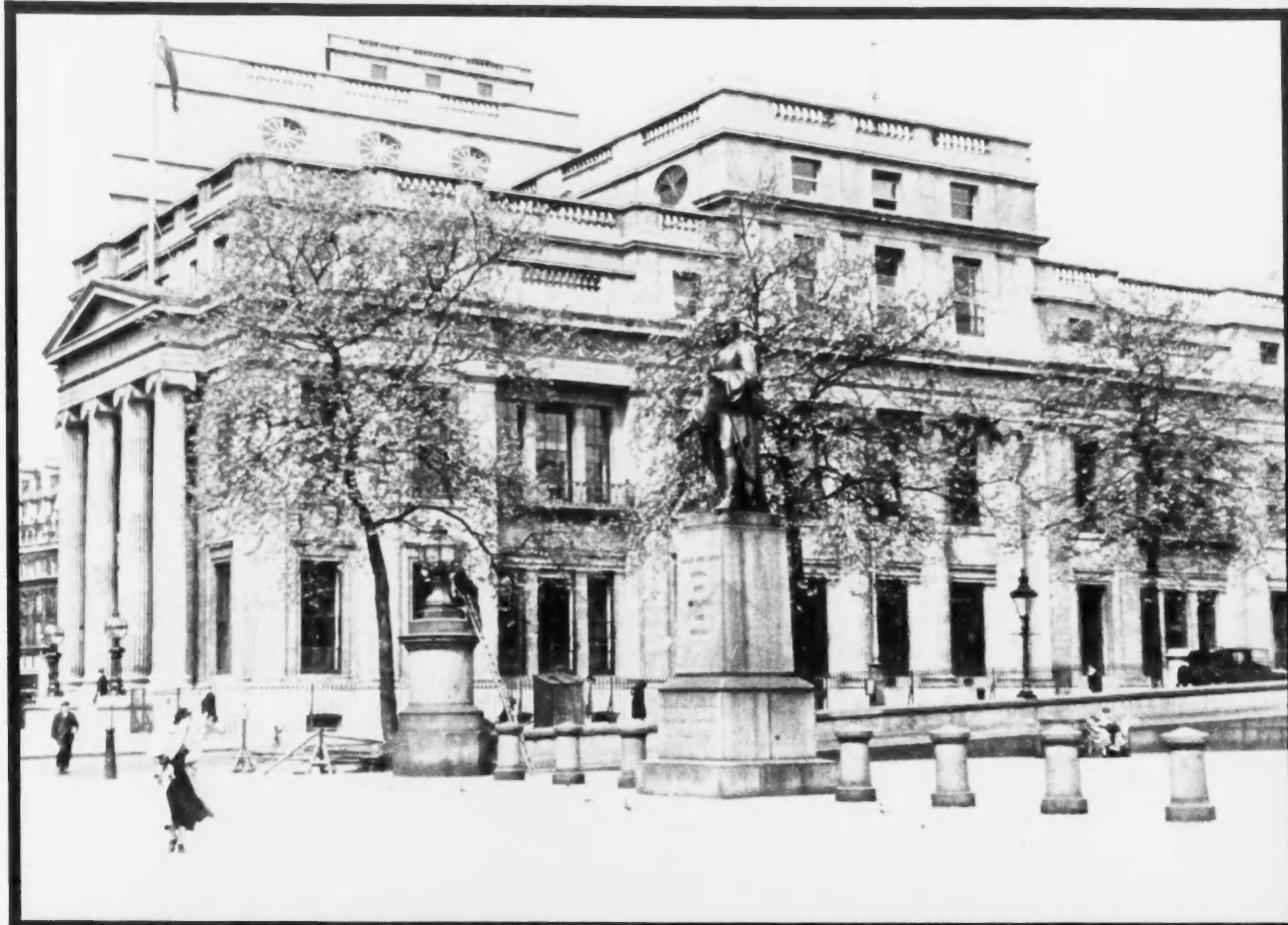
SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 9, 1937

CANADA'S HOME IN THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE



ACTIVITIES and personalities connected with Canada House, were, naturally, among the most important subjects recorded by "Jay's" camera on his English photographic journey. TOP LEFT, Canada House as seen from the base of Nelson's Monument. MIDDLE LEFT, "So this is England!" A Canadian steer disembarks at Liverpool. BOTTOM LEFT, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner with offices in Canada House, who will see that the steer becomes the roast beef of Merrie England to the best Canadian advantage. TOP RIGHT, the lecture hall in Plymouth where Mrs. K. K. Bowker gave a daily demonstration of Canadian cookery for a week in November. SECOND RIGHT, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to England. THIRD RIGHT, Mr. Frederick Hudd, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner to England. BOTTOM RIGHT, Lieut.-Col. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., Secretary to the High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary for the Dominions, and Mrs. Vanier. An article by "Jay" on the activities of Canada House appears elsewhere in this section.

—Plymouth photo by Gill, Plymouth, others by "Jay"

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MARRIAGES

At Toronto, Ontario, Dec. 26th, 1936,
Miss E. J. Macdonald, formerly Miss
E. J. Macdonald, and Mr. J. J. Macdonald,
both of Toronto, Ontario, were united in
marriage by Rev. J. J. Macdonald, Minister of
the Gospel at St. Paul's Church, Toronto.
Witnesses, Mr. J. J. Macdonald, Mr. J. J. Macdonald,
and Mr. J. J. Macdonald.

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and Mr. J. J. Macdonald.

AT "CANADA HOUSE"

BY "JAY"

SITUATED at the corner of Trafalgar Square and Cockspur Street in London stands Canada House, formally opened as such by His late Majesty, King George the Fifth, on the 29th of June, 1925.

The original building was designed in 1820 by Sir Robert Smirke, and was for many years the home of the Union Club. During its one hundred and fifteen years of existence there have been many changes. Sir J. McVicar Anderson added to the original building and Sir Arthur Blomfield made changes in the interior.

Today Canada House accommodates, in addition to the High Commissioner (the Hon. Vincent Massey) and his staff, the departments of the Director of European Emigration, the chief Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, the Overseas Representative of the Department of Pensions and National Health, and other Canadian Government officials, and provides public writing and reading rooms for Canadian visitors.

MANY of these visiting Canadians seem to be under the impression that the chief duties of the High Commissioner and his staff are to arrange matters for their entertainment, such as admission tickets for the Houses of Parliament, introductions to various social functions, an audience with the King and Queen, and so on. Nothing is further from the truth. The Hon. Vincent Massey, Colonel Vanier, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hudd, and the many others who are associated with them have little time to do other than the task of selling Canada, and what Canada has to offer, to Great Britain.

This is a full time job, for they have many competitors. Each country within the Empire has similar representation in London, and all are working with a friendly competitive spirit to gain first place in this great market. It is to this end that Canada House is working. Mr. Massey has a broad and sound knowledge of business, and each day one will find him at his desk working with a view to the future, and to him and his associates there is little that is obscure to that future.

I remember lunching one day with Mr. W. A. Wilson, the Animal Products Trade Commissioner. The concern of this man and his office is the extension of those markets implied by his title, namely, live cattle, bacon, ham, packing house by-products, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs. The influence of his activities is felt throughout the whole Dominion, first in that he is chiefly concerned in realizing prices that make profitable production in Canada possible, and secondly in the able advice he gives to producers and shippers regarding what is best to serve the British market, and how best to serve it.

IN MAINTAINING prices at a profitable level, Mr. Wilson must make intimate contact with all British importers and wholesalers, and establish a very definite confidence with them. This confidence is a valuable asset in the marketing of Canadian livestock, which in recent years has steadily gained in popularity. Wholesalers and buyers in the Old Country are assured that those cattle are carefully selected to meet their particular needs, and this, coupled with the splendid health of Canadian cattle and ability to make quick gains in weight, results in profit both to the butchers of Great Britain and the Canadian farmer.

In the matter of Canadian bacon for the British market, Mr. Wilson spoke highly of all those who are concerned with the industry in Canada. Standards of good quality and uniformity were



MISS BRENDA BENNETT, a Canadian voice in the D'Oyley Carte Company now in New York. Born in Winnipeg, Miss Bennett was studying in London under a former Savoyard when she was engaged as one of the principals for the current American tour. In New York she sings "Mabel" in the Pirates, "Cosilda" in the Gondoliers, "Phyllis" in Iolanthe and "Rose" in Ruddigore. Here she is seen as "Lady Ella" in Patience.

maintained to the highest degree despite the great distance between the source of supply in Canada and the overseas market. This is largely due to Mr. Wilson's work in England and that of Mr. Samuel Todd, secretary of the Industrial Council of Canadian Meat Packers, in Canada. Mr. Todd has, in the past few years, conducted a persistent educational campaign among both the packers and the farmers, and the success of this can be understood from the fact that no competitor in the British market has achieved a greater success than that enjoyed by Canada.

Canadian dairy products, particularly well marketed Canadian cheeses, enjoy a very special outlet in the best trade, that section of the British market which enjoys a clientele of customers who will always pay something extra for the good quality that they not only want, but insist upon.

Mr. Wilson places tremendous importance on the quality levels of food products, and realizing that all competing countries are also aware of this, he does not hesitate to say that future opportunities for Canada to enjoy a leading place in the British market are dependent upon equalling or surpassing in neatness and quality the produce of these other countries.

ANOTHER department of Canada House whose work is little known here in Canada is the department conducted by Mr. Frederick Hudd. Mr. Hudd is the Trade Commissioner, the sales manager with sample rooms all over the United Kingdom showing Canadian wares to prospective buyers.

The centre of this vital activity is to be found in an upper corner of Canada House, and from this point Mr. Hudd is in touch at all times with Canada's network of trade commissioners stationed at the more important trade centres throughout the world. Here the work of these commissioners is co-ordinated for the welfare of Canadian producers and manufacturers.

One of the most important functions of this section of Canada House is that of exhibitions and publicity. Canada takes a very active part in the leading exhibitions of the United Kingdom, and particularly such representative exhibitions as the British Industrial Fair. It is at this fair that the British buying public is made acquainted with the manufacturing and the produce of the greater number of the eighty countries that form the Empire. In addition to these fairs and exhibitions there are organized from time to time Canada Shops designed to widen the knowledge of our goods. These are opened at various points throughout the country, and in addition to the dispensation of educational propaganda, they display Canadian products and carry on the sale of samples.

STILL another function of the Trade Commissioner is to act as liaison in matters affecting trade between government departments in Ottawa and those in Whitehall, London. Canadian exporters or British importers of Canadian goods are also assisted in the solution of their customs problems which arise from time to time. Then there is a tremendous amount of time expended in the preparation of reports, many of which are for publication upon economic conditions in the United Kingdom. Other reports tell of new openings for Canadian goods, and the possibilities of expanding existing markets.

The trade relations between Canada and Great Britain are held together by invisible bonds—bonds that are never really understood by the man on the street. It is the work of the members of Canada House to see that these bonds are never broken. In this they must have the full co-operation of the manufacturers, producers and shippers in Canada. Mr. Hudd was no less emphatic than Mr. Wilson in this expression, neither was he any less optimistic in regard to the future.

The activities of other departments that pulsate in the heart of the Cana-

dian Government in the United Kingdom are many and varied and can be told at another time. Sufficient is the knowledge that Mr. Massey is surrounded by a staff of loyal and enthusiastic men and women imbued with the one common desire, namely to place Canada foremost in the minds of the people of the British Isles; to demonstrate that while Canada is a great agricultural country, she has also made wonderful progress in manufacturing, and that the things she makes are to be reckoned with in the open market of not only the United Kingdom, but also the whole world.

A New York traffic expert says that the London drivers and chauffeurs enter on many occasions by their wit and sarcasm. One London driver drew up when he saw a pedestrian directly in his way, leaned over and very politely inquired: "I say, sir, may I ask what are your plans?"—New York Daily News.

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BROADWAY THEATRE

BY JOHN W. WEBBER

SANTA CLAUS added immeasurably to the cheer of the current season with such mirth provokers as "You Can't Take It With You," "The Women" and "Brother Rat"; a stunning Shubert revue, "The Show Is On," and one or two plays of such literary and dramatic import as "Aged 26," "Promise" and "Wingless Victory."

"You Can't Take It With You," the latest and, we think, best of the Moss Hart-George Kaufman collaborations, is the maddest, merriest, absurdest antic of the season. Ponder the group of eccentrics the authors have assembled under one roof for their antic mood and you glean some idea of the play's content. There is grandpa, for instance, who got on the elevator to go to his office thirty years before, decided that work was a waste of time, came down and never went up again. Thereafter he spends his time visiting zoos, attending college commencements and collecting snakes. There is also daughter Penny (Josephine Hull) who has been writing plays ever since someone, years ago, left a typewriter at her door by mistake; her husband, who spends most of his time in the cellar inventing fireworks, assisted by the milkman who had dropped in eight years before and just stayed on. There is also another daughter, Essie, who aspires to be a ballet dancer and pinettes, dish towel in hand, on every available inch of floor space; her husband who plays the xylophone for her dancing in the intervals he is not running a printing press, and a mad Russian, her ballet teacher. The only sane member of the household is an unmarried daughter Alice and even she is in love. As she aspires to marry into the correct and snobbish family of her employer, this provides the authors with what inkling of plot there is, a dramatic situation, and grandpa with a chance to philosophize. The title, "You Can't Take It With You," is a clue to his sage advice.

Sam H. Harris, giver of many gifts, including this season's "Stage Door," galloped this show on stage with a cast and direction that sound every note of its gargantuan humor. It is the longest, loudest and friendliest laughter heard in any theatre this season.

"THE WOMEN," by Claire Boothe, continues the laughter in a clever, maliciously witty and meretricious expose of the female species. Thirty-five of her sex—smart members if not ladies all—and wittier than most, she sets to verbal biting, clawing, spitting and scratching over bridge tables, in powdering rooms of night clubs, in maternity wards of hospitals. One blonde she even poses in an elegant bathtub, languidly and languishingly talking with her lover over a private wire. There is, of course, the inevitable Reno round-up, for the end is divorce in this or any story of New York's smart set, according to the author. The male of the species does not appear in the imposing cast, headed by such celebrities as Marjorie Gilmore and Ilka Chase, but enough is heard about him, his shortcomings and his sins to temper male glee and draw a poke from the lady-who-goes-to-the-theatre with him. Glee is the word, however, be ye male or female, for a night with "The Women."

"Brother Rat," by John Monks, Jr., is a comedy of military college life, in light and unabashed juvenile mood but so engagingly written and acted as to provide one of the gayest and most refreshing entertainments of the season.

"Aged 26" adds the immortal Keats to the season's list of biographical plays. Anne Crawford Flexner of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" fame, is the devoted biographer and a tender, moving and discriminating study she has given us. Not since "Come of Age" gave Chatterton to stage contemplation has laurel been so tenderly wreathed for poet's brow nor actor found to wear it more becomingly. Robert Harris, a newcomer from London, is the Keats and is winning, unaffected and sensitive to every shade of the poet's character. The playwright wastes no time coming to grips with her story. She introduces Keats in his publisher's office at the time of the publication of "Endymion," where he meets his scurvy critics, Gifford and Lockhart, and also makes acquaintance with his later admirers, Byron and Shelley. To the same rendezvous also comes, with her mother, Fanny Braxton, the curtain falling on that meeting and instant of first love. Thereafter it is their love

story the author stresses, reviewing briefly, but not lightly, in passing, the various vicissitudes, more or less familiar, that went to make up the tragedy of the poet's life. The author takes her leave of him on board the ship that is carrying him off, still, hopefully, to Italy and to the death he was already marked for.

"WINGLESS VICTORY" of Maxwell Anderson returns Katharine Cornell to Broadway in a role of rich acting opportunities and for this, at least, her public may be grateful. The play itself is not very convincing but it is good theatre. Its theme is the narrowness and bigotry of a Connecticut town of 1800. To the horror of the town's pietists, a sea captain has brought home a Malay wife to whom he is devoted. When persecution and plotting finally threaten separation and a return to her country, which her tribal laws will not permit, the Malay prince kills her two children and herself on the ship waiting to carry her off.

"Promise," Henry Bernstein's "Espoir," first produced in Paris in 1934 and in London last year, brings Sir Cedric Hardwicke on a first visit to America. Critics have complained that the lymphatic role of this savant, mercilessly over-ridden by a termagant wife, is not the most auspicious introduction that could have been made and perhaps they are right. But they might, at the same time, have insisted that the acting gem of the season was not to be missed for this or any reason. For it is that—a gem—and, for those who delight in acting and are sensitive to its finer shades, an event not to be missed. Sir Cedric, identified with "Heartbreak House" and creator of the Edward Moulton-Barrett role in London, may not be entirely revealed in the impassive role of this, but enough is revealed to show him the consummate artist of his London repute. Gilbert Miller has cast and produced the play with his usual meticulous care.

Against these new and interesting arrivals must be weighed the departure of the Savoyards who sang their last of the current New York season this week, and departed for Philadelphia, Boston and other waiting shores. Their second visit to these shores seems to have established them more firmly than ever in peoples' hearts and their last night was the scene of an ovation seldom witnessed in a theatre. Other departures of more or less regret are "Black Limelight," "Reflected Glory," "Prelude to Exile," and "Matrimony Prof."

RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

MONDAY: Two or three weeks ago I amused myself by jotting down in parallel columns two lists of New Year's resolutions—one for the audience and one for myself in the capacity of radio fan. Have just read over list number one and feel an urge to sit down at my desk and write a treatise on the subject of radio entertainment, giving my frank opinion of the merits and otherwise of every major program on the air. Shall not do this but shall instead add a few notes to be appended to the list of good resolutions.

The first note is a suggestion to those in authority that they do their utmost to find out what the silent voter of radio really wants to hear.

The silent voter being the person who turns on his radio and turns it off again without conveying any hint to the powers that be about his likes and dislikes. Telephone surveys, polls conducted by radio magazines, fan letters and other methods of discovering what the general public is listening to give sufficient information for experts to say with confidence that such and such a program is attracting a heavy audience. Nevertheless broadcasting officials are aware—or should be—that no satisfactory way has yet been evolved of gauging the reaction of the hundreds of thousands of silent voters in the United States and Canada. Are these people really pleased with what is put on the air for their enjoyment or do they merely accept radio programs in the same philosophical spirit as they do the weather, the income tax or a cold in the head?

Must admit that experts can scarcely be expected to find out what the silent voter prefers to listen to unless the latter gives him some inkling of the type of program he is interested



TO BE PRESENTED AT OTTAWA—Miss Ruth Coffey (left), and Miss Rita Coffey (right), daughters of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Coffey, of Toronto, who will attend the Opening of Parliament at Ottawa, and will be presented at the Drawing Room.

in. As the silent voter alters his status as soon as he co-operates with the expert the whole affair is most perplexing.

TUESDAY: Have just promised Daphne to go with her tomorrow morning to the little place in the country she bought last month. Agree with her that the best way of knocking the cobwebs out of my brain would be a trip over miles of slippery highways and an afternoon spent in skiing. Daphne's English visitor does not want to miss Dr. Dufco's broadcast so we are to leave early enough to reach the cottage before a quarter to twelve.

Have been reading over the list of resolutions I have made for myself. The first is that I give up the habit of racing furiously at crooners, torch singers, saxophone players, and masters of ceremonies who talk too much. Have found that all these people except the last on the list can be eliminated provided I twist the dial to another wave length when they begin and twist back again when experience has proved that they will probably be finished (have grown quite expert at doing this). Unfortunately one cannot get rid of masters of ceremonies so easily. The idea of being chatty and informal on the air, of holding conversations with the artists on the program, of making personal remarks and slapping each other on the back undoubtedly helped to bridge the distance between the artists and the radio audience and at first gave a touch of human interest which was pleasing to the listeners. Unfortunately, this good idea, as so frequently happens on the air, has been overdone and like the applause of the studio audience, is taking up time that could be used to better advantage.

THURSDAY: Spent yesterday afternoon most profitably in tobogganing and skiing, and after dinner—none of us paid any attention to calories—sat at a respectful distance from the Quebec heater in the living room at the cottage and listened to Twilight Echoes from Toronto. After that turned over to an American station to get Ethel Barrymore and later Nino Martini. Intended hearing Library of Congress Chamber Music Concert but by ten p. m. were so sleepy that we went to bed. Am glad to say that the springs on the quaint little beds at the cottage are modern. Prove home this morning much refreshed in body and spirit.

Have persuaded Daphne's guest from London, Diana P., to listen whenever she has an opportunity to Canadian radio programs and also to outstanding American ones and to tell me her candid opinion of them. For my own part, having decided that every Canadian who has paid a radio license fee should write a letter to Ottawa, I am planning to listen to my radio when ever I can for the next month, unless

Ronald registers too many objections. If this intention is carried out Major Gladstone Murray will probably receive a lengthy letter from me and in it will be a plea to do something about the interference from Mexico.

COMING EVENTS

AMERICAN and European critics have both marvelled at the smoothness of tone and perfect teamwork of the thirty-six members of the famous Westminster Chorus which comes here for a concert on Friday evening, January 15th, at Massey Hall. "It sings with an awe-inspiring technical ability," wrote the critic of the Tidens Tegn of Oslo, Norway. Perhaps this "awe-inspiring technical ability" may be explained in part by the fact that in addition to its intensive rehearsals before a tour, the Chorus rehearses for one hour every day in the year. This is the program demanded by its brilliant conductor, Dr. John Finley Williamson. Members of the Chorus are also required to maintain a high level of physical fitness, for it is Dr. Williamson's conviction that a vital tone cannot be produced by a de-vitalized organism.

For its Massey Hall concert, Dr. Williamson has arranged a magnificent program that should find instant appeal to all lovers of good choral singing. The program includes the Motet "Sing Ye to the Lord" by Bach; "At Montserrat" by Nicolai; Echo Song by di Lasso; The Song of Mary by Fischer; Domzuek (The Shower) by Angeli; A Choral Symphony by Harris; Of Man River (from "Showboat") by Kern (an arrangement by Geoffrey O'Hara); a Virgilian folksong by Powell; Old Black Joe by Stephen Foster, and arranged by David Hugh Jones; and an Indian Victory Song recorded by Natalie Curtis.

THE concert of Mr. John Charles Thomas, America's foremost baritone, at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, January 19th, will be one of the major events of the current musical season, for Mr. Thomas carries with him an outstanding knowledge of song literature which should help make his recital an education, a splendid entertainment, and an artistic treat for those who hear it. He is equipped to render any program with a vocal range that engenders both admiration and despair in singers of lesser rank.

His wide opera experience has made him familiar with all the principal baritone arias, and he has studied long to adopt them for concert use. Similarly, his eight years of work in light opera have given him a remarkable knowledge of the more popular types of singing. An analysis of three programs Mr. Thomas gave in New York's Town Hall last season reveals an astonishingly wide range of selection. There was no repetition in the seventy-one songs rendered in these three programs; but more than that, there was no repetition in his numerous encores, except for the inevitable "Home on the Range" and "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

Mr. Thomas has made diligent searches for early English and early American songs, and has introduced some of his discoveries with great success from the concert platform. His initial presentation of a modern version of "The Lord's Prayer" before a Roanoke, Virginia, audience was received with reverent, yet wildly enthusiastic applause. When his manager asked Mr. Thomas to prepare a good stiff program to please a super-critical New York audience, the baritone met his challenge by faultlessly presenting group after group of charming Schumann, Brahms, and Schubert songs, difficult Debussy, and delicate old English airs. With such a rare knowledge of his art, Mr. Thomas is able to present the most completely satisfying program of any contemporary artist. Indeed, his annual Town Hall concerts have been likened to a convention of voice specialists because of the presence of so many well-known authorities who willingly pay to hear this stylist and recognized master of the art of singing.

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Conservatory Choir, gives the fifth subscription concert of the current season in Massey Hall next Tuesday evening, January 12th. Sir Ernest MacMillan, who will conduct the entire concert,

(whisper)



Will you be entirely satisfied with your figure in the South, in Bermuda, on the Cruise? Will you find strange little bulges in the wrong places? Will you find a little spare tire around your middle? How will you look in your bathing suit?

Or will you have a long, hard winter in town? Will it leave you soft and flabby and not at all ready for the unpromising revelations of summer frocks and brother-in-law bathing suits?

Take inventory now! Face the mirror and the facts! Be honest with yourself!

How Will You Look In A Bathing Suit?

Don't you think it would be a fine idea for you to come to Elizabeth Arden's Salon and get yourself in shape? In less time than you think, she will have you limbered up and trimmed down. You will feel thoroughly alive, radiant and ready for the zesty things of life.

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IN ADVERTISING

People who live in glass houses have got to be careful. Crooks and racketeers would find their activities very much curtailed if they had to live in glass houses. They would have to reform or move back into the shadows.

Doughnuts made in a glass cage at the World's Fair are very likely to be clean. So it is with most everything else that is completely exposed to public gaze.

In business, there is one activity more open to the public view than any other part; and its faults are always exposed. That activity is advertising. Everything that is done in advertising is done publicly, with the desire that everyone see and hear. Anything bad in advertising sticks out like a sore thumb, and of course everybody sees it. So it is natural that business should be very much concerned about keeping advertising clean and truthful.

Twenty-five years ago, two thousand advertising men from all parts of the country met in convention in Boston and started an organized movement to protect good advertising. They adopted a slogan: "Truth in Advertising". The convention delegates were full of enthusiasm and determination. They went back to their local advertising clubs and organized Vigilance Committees and Better Business Bureaus.

Under the sponsorship of their present organization, the Advertising Federation of America, much constructive work was accomplished. There have been great improvements in advertising in the past twenty-five years. The work of these advertising organizations is still

going on, however, for nothing can ever be perfect, especially where the behavior of human beings is involved.

Sometimes a critic will point out one or two examples of bad advertising, and on that basis make a violent speech condemning all advertising as dishonest. It is unfair, but such tactics are not unusual. They are the tactics of agitators bent on tearing things down. Advertising is easy to attack because it is in such an exposed position that every spot shows up like gray on a white shirt front.

A very small number of dishonest or unthinking individuals can throw a smudge across all the mediums of advertising. While this is unfortunate, it is no reason for casting suspicion upon the honest 95% of all businesses that advertise. After all, we do not distrust all grocers because one grocer sold us a bad egg.

Any business that will cheat in its advertising will cheat in other ways too. But in advertising it is more noticeable and therefore more likely to cause resentment. Men and women in advertising work realize this. Organized advertising has polished up its twenty-five year old slogan of "Truth in Advertising", and is putting new life into the continued drive for only the best in advertising.

The progress made since the historic 1911 convention is plainly evident in any comparison of today's advertising with that of a quarter-century ago. With the co-operation of the public, advertising will continue this progress toward ever higher standards of quality, and an even greater measure of public usefulness.

Prepared by the

Bureau of Research and Education, Advertising Federation of America



"HOW BEAUTIFULLY BLUE THE SKY." This excellent example of miniature camera work was taken by J. C. G. Herwig, president of the Camera Club of Ottawa, with a Contax camera during an actual performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Ottawa Little Theatre during Christmas week.

has arranged a marvellous program on this occasion. Two works of outstanding importance will be heard for the first time in Canada at this concert. Beethoven's greatest piano Sonata, the so-called "Hammerklavier," which was "lifted", to use Felix Weingartner's own expression, by that distinguished German composer and conductor into the symphonic sphere, who invested it with that resplendent power which, although inherent in it, cannot be clearly manifested on a keyed instrument by two human hands. In his transcription, which may be regarded as nothing less than another Beethoven Symphony, Weingartner has resisted the temptation to make a modernized transcription, except in a few minor particulars the score is entirely the Beethoven idiom.

In "Appalachia," which is an old Indian name for North America, Debussy has attempted to picture the

voices of Nature of the wide lowlands of the Mississippi, so intimately bound up with the life of the negro. This great composition, which is being given for the first time in Toronto, employs the use of male voices at intervals for purposes of additional color, and at the end the work is crowned with a glowing climax by the full chorus.

MacMillan's "Te Deum Laudamus," and Bax' "Saint Patrick's Breastplate," both written for chorus and orchestra, complete this splendid program.

Scotch Gent.—"My lad, are you to be my caddie?"

Caddie.—"Yes, sir."

S. Gent.—"And how are you at finding lost balls?"

Caddie.—"Very good, sir."

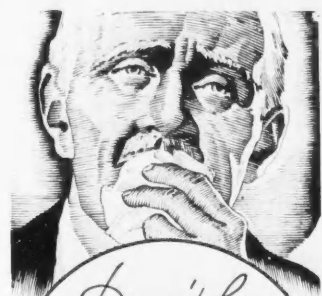
S. Gent.—"Well, look around and find one so we can start the game."

—West Point Pointer

THICK SOUPS CLEAR SOUPS

all taste nicer with
**LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE**

37



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A cold is not something to treat with carelessness or indifference. Thousands of people found this out to their sorrow last year. A cold should be treated quickly and effectively for what it is—an internal infection.

It's only logical to treat an internal infection by internal treatment and that's what you get with GROVE'S BROMO QUININE.

GROVE'S BROMO QUININE gets at the cold from the inside by doing the four necessary things to drive the cold out of the system quickly.

1. It opens the bowels gently but effectively.
2. It combats the cold germs and fever in the system.
3. It relieves the headache and "grippy" feeling.
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At the first sign of a cold go to your drugstore and buy a box of GROVE'S BROMO QUININE. Insist on getting Grove's. Start taking the tablets two at a time. If taken promptly GROVE'S BROMO QUININE will check a cold in 24 hours. This is the kind of action you need.

Grove's has been the standby of thousands for over forty years in the treatment of colds.

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Two championship golf courses.
Enormous swimming pool.
Private island beach and cabana colony.
Yacht basin and dock.
Tennis, riding, all land and water sports.

For information and reservations, apply to Travel Agents or Frank W. Riggs, Belleview Hotel, Belleview, Fort Jackson, New York, office at Belleview Hotel.
All year, Garden City Hotel, Fort Kent, N.Y.
Summer, Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N.Y.

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A
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The business of selecting a hotel for your next visit to New York deserves a little thought. There are a number of hotels comparable to the Roosevelt in price and general desirability, yet sufficiently different in character to make a choice necessary. Our location, our services (sincere and without ostentation) and our deliciously prepared food are well known.

A United Hotel

The ROOSEVELT
Bernard G. Hines, Managing Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., New York
(With entrance to the Grand Central Station)

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

PEOPLE really are very generous to this column, and that goes for you, too, my readers.

Something invariably turns up when I am dying of mental malnutrition. Of course I'm inclined to feel just as low about food as anyone else surfeited with poultry and strong drink at this happy season. In fact it's a severe strain to consider anything but turkey soup, even journalistically. The thought of working out a recipe or two makes my flesh creep.

Just when this reprehensible attitude is getting a strangle hold on me, along comes an old friend with an ancient textbook in her hand. "I wonder if you'd care to look over Grandmother's cook book?" says she. Truly Providence looks after his own and a few of the other fellow's. "Grannie" happens to have been rather a well-known political hostess in Ontario about 1870.

The book has given me a mighty entertaining afternoon. To begin with, it's entirely hand-written in a variety of fine old-fashioned scripts, someone helped Grannie, too, occasionally. The book itself is a sort of ledger with a leatherette cover embossed with a fork (King's pattern) and an entrée dish (Old Sheffield) and the words "The Household Treasury." Inside one finds it subdivided into sections dealing with fish, soup, pastry, preserves and so on, but its most alluring department is one headed, "Useful and Medicinal Receipts."

Here I find, in succession, "A Good Tonic," "Preparation for Washing the Hair," "To Mend China," "A Cure for Boils," "Tea Receipt," "Clearing the Voice," "To Clean Carpets," and "For Bleaching Forns."

You clear your voice with two table-spoons of linseed meal boiled in a pint of water for nearly an hour, in case your voice needs clearing. You can use the same linseed three times. Grannie says so. How often you can use your voice is not specified.

And how I've got along all these years without knowing how to bleach forns—well, I ask you. But now all I need to pick up is what to do with my bleached forns. It's as simple as that. (You "float them off on thick brown wrapping paper"—but where? and why?)

The recipes for less imaginative purposes, however, are still in use in a house it's my good fortune occasionally to be asked to in Toronto. From these I give you two or three you had better cut right out now and file away. I'll be having to return this cook book at once, it's a family heirloom.

This is a cooked mayonnaise that contains oil—a rare recipe dated 1874.

MAYONNAISE

- 1 teaspoon salt (scant)
- 1 dessertspoon mustard
- 1 dessertspoon (full) sugar
- 6 tablespoons vinegar
- 3 tablespoons oil
- 3 egg yolks

Beat the yolks thoroughly, add the other ingredients gradually. Cook in a double boiler stirring all the time till it thickens. When cool add one-half a cup of cream.

The following hot lobster dish is obviously intended for a modern chafin dish, electricity having taken the place of the lamp directed to be lit in the original recipe. I'd like to know the history behind the name it goes by, but I probably never shall—anyhow, it's called here.

THACKERY'S HOT LOBSTER

Remove the meat from a freshly boiled lobster and break it into pieces not too small. Make a mixture of vinegar, mustard, catsup, and lots of cayenne pepper and nearly half a pound of nice fresh butter. Put the lobster into this sauce in your despatcher's cover and light the lamp. (There's your chafin dish.) When boiling the mixture should be well stirred and one and one-half glasses of sherry mixed in, the contents served out hot and eaten *forthwith* (pray note the commanding dignity of that "forthwith").

And here for a party sweet to be made from that delicious pink rhubarb that will shortly be in all the fruit shops.

SPRING FRUIT PUDDING

Cut four dozen sticks of rhubarb, put in a pan with a cut lemon, a little cinnamon and as much moist brown sugar as will make it quite sweet. Cook it gently until reduced to a marmalade and then put it through a sieve. Beat the yolks of four eggs and the white of one with a quarter pound of good butter and a little nutmeg. Add this to the rhubarb mixture and beat again. Line the inside of a deep dish with good puff paste, put in the mixture and bake one-half an hour.

STEAMED puddings can be so awful I always hesitate to commend them but I have such cheerful remembrances of a marmalade one I used to eat at a friend's, in Surrey, I venture to add this recipe.

AMBER OR MARMALADE PUDDING

- 1/2 lb. bread crumbs
- 1/2 lb. suet
- 1/2 lb. sugar
- 4 eggs

Juice and rind of one lemon.
A little chopped citron peel.
A small pot of marmalade (about one scant cup).

Chop the suet very fine, and beat the eggs well. Mix all the ingredients and steam four hours. Serve with a little more marmalade heated as a sauce.

There is a recipe here for a Christmas cake that the book's lender swears is a dandy. It looks to me just a bit too dandy. It begins with two pounds of sugar candy and 36 eggs. I have some respect for your finances even if I do help wreck your digestions occasionally. And, after all, the Christmas cake season is going by. Think no more of it.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Shaw, of Toronto, are spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. McKee left Toronto immediately after the New Year for England, where they will spend six weeks.



MRS. MARSHALL STEARNS, of New York City, whose wedding took place in Toronto in October. Mrs. Stearns, nee Miss Helen Richardson, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Richardson.

—Photo by Charles Aslett.



MRS. MAXWELL W. STRANGE, whose marriage in Knox College Chapel was an interesting event of November. Mrs. Strange, nee Miss Elmer Frances Snelgrove, is a daughter of Mrs. Snelgrove and the late Dr. Charles Snelgrove, of Toronto. Mr. Strange is a son of Mrs. Strange and the late Lieut.-Col. Frank Strange, of Kingston, Ont.

—Camera portrait by J. Kennedy.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE Christmas poinsettia, frequently thrown away, actually has a permanent value. A well-cared-for specimen given sufficient warmth and humidity to prevent premature leaf dropping, will complete its growth by the end of February. Then it is gradually dried out, finally cut back to the roots, and stored in a cool, dry, dark cellar until spring.

Toward mid-April it is brought to the light and watered. When a few inches of growth appear, two-thirds of the old soil is shaken off and replaced by a fresh, well-enriched mixture. If possible, the plant is replanted in the same container.

In the summer the poinsettia is planted in a sunny garden bed. Then, if a low plant is desired for table decoration, it is pruned back in August to within two inches of the old wood, and all but three of its five or six shoots are cut out. Where there is room for larger plants, the summer pruning is omitted. Well before frost, the poinsettia is placed indoors in a sunny window. Liquid fertilizer is applied every fortnight for the six weeks preceding Christmas.

GARDENERS who burn their leaves instead of putting them on the compost heap are nowadays looked upon as being very much behind the times. Another waste which is almost as flagrant, but which is still very generally practised, is that of allowing all road ashes to be carried away.

The addition of ashes to either heavy or light soil results in a decided mechanical improvement. They help to break up and make more friable a heavy clay loam. When added to slight sandy soils, the ashes materially increase capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture. The ashes, as they are removed from the cellar, may be deposited in one place, to be used where needed in the spring. A labor-saving method sometimes practised by gardeners, is to deposit them during the winter in small heaps on the ground where they are wanted, working them in when the soil is dug for planting in the spring.

NEW ideas of color have brought unusual tones and combinations into Twentieth Century rooms, and new needs have brought about the use of materials never before seen in drawing rooms and public places of entertainment. Blonde woods, chromium and steel, synthetic wood, silk and leather are proving that their durability equals their decorative value.

In many of the houses of today modern furniture is to be found and, to upholster it, a modern material is used which combines the decorative and practical qualities that are required. It is a plexylin coated material which looks like leather, having the same grain and pliancy, and is easier to keep in good condition, since it requires nothing more than a quick rub with a damp cloth to banish any mark which might have marred its steady surface. Made in a variety of weights and finishes, this man-made leather fulfills many functions and proves again that synthetic materials are worthy competitors in the contest waged between natural products and those which are scientifically produced.

This new material is called Fabrikoid and, in a cool shade of green or glowing red, is used in the drawing-room and library, and accentuates the generous lines of comfortable armchairs and Chesterfields.

(Continued on page 16)



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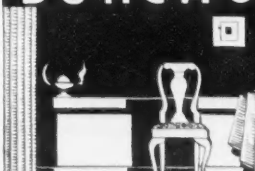
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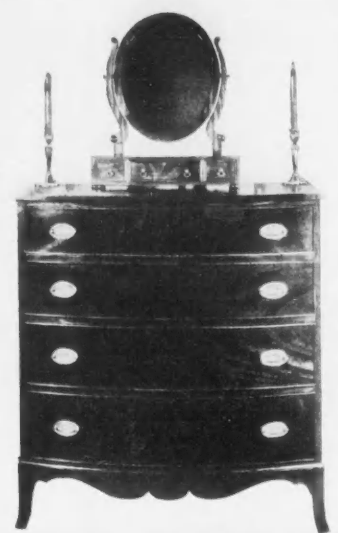


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THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

WITH the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," showers of confetti, ringing bells, and a carnival of hilarity, farewell was said to 1936, and the New Year of 1937 bid welcome. At the Royal York Hotel the merriment continued on into the small hours of the morning to the dancing music of no less than three orchestras and strolling musicians as well. Many people saw the New Year come in at the Carlton Club, where the badminton courts had been cleverly transformed into a ski scene. Others had gone to the Toronto Hunt Club, where there were many gay parties for the dinner and dance. The Granite Club and the Edlington Hunt Club were also en fête for the celebrations. Missing from the lineup of parties this year was that usually given by Mrs. DeBono Austin, Mrs. Douglas Hallam and Mr. Ronald MacRae, which for several years past has been one of the most interesting events of the evening of December 31.

On New Year's Day, hundreds wended their way to Government House to pay their respects to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Several hundred guests were received by The Archbishop of Toronto and Mrs. Derwyn T. Owen, at their annual reception at the See House. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Watson were host and hostess at a cocktail party at the Edlington Hunt Club, and about four hundred gathered at the Badminton and Racquet Club for the annual New Year's Day buffet luncheon. Among the many parties for the "not-outs" was the dance given by Mrs. Gerald Green in honor of her subdebutante daughter, Miss Antoinette Barker.

Saturday was a continuation of the holiday festivities. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Morton entertained at the Royal York supper dance for their son, David Morton. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Horkins had a gay party at their home in the afternoon. Mrs. Gordon Finch was hostess at a tea for her son, Mr. Grant Finch. The Misses Cosby gave an enjoyable cocktail party for Mrs. James Canham of Montreal, and for Mrs. T. A. Lee of England.

THE christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Aird Nesbitt of Montreal, took place quietly on Tuesday, December 29, at the home of the baby's parents. The Venerable Archbishop Gower-Rees officiated. The child was named Arthur Hugh Graham. The god-parents were Lady Child of London, England, for whom Mrs. Hugh MacLewson, the baby's godmother, stood proxy. Mrs. R. de Witte MacKay, Prince Paul Lieven and Mr. A. Deane Nesbitt.

IN WINNIPEG the younger set enjoyed a very merry time for the first time in their various schools. Mr. A. E. Spendlove entertained at a delightful dinner dance on Monday evening in the Macdonald room of the Fort Garry Hotel, in honor of his daughter Patricia, and her young friends, to whom she was saying "au revoir," for she left the following weekend to spend the next few months in England and on the continent.

The same afternoon Mrs. Walter Hastings was hostess at a tea dance in honor of her son, and Miss Janet Carruthers entertained a group of eighteen at dinner in honor of Miss Jocelyn Botterell and Mr. John Stator. The next day Miss Betty Joyce entertained at the cocktail hour for her son, Mr. E. K. Williams was also a hostess at the cocktail hour when a number of her friends enjoyed her hospitality. Mrs. Robert McKay entertained at a large reception at the Alexandra Club in honor of her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Thompson, Jr., who was her guest for the holidays. Miss Elizabeth Rogers, of Regina was a guest in Winnipeg, and in her honor Mrs. Victor Sifton entertained a group of ten at dinner. New Year's Day Mrs. Sifton invited about twenty or so of the younger set in for a buffet luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dunlop celebrated the former's birthday by a cocktail party, later everyone going on to unforgettable New Year's festivities.

THE "Historical Masquerade" given by Miss Louise and Miss Trudean Spencer at "Albion" home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Spencer, was undoubtedly one of the highlights



MRS. JOSEPH RALPH RACINE, whose marriage took place in Fort William, Ont., on December 26. Mrs. Racine is the former Miss Marian Helen Duncan, B.Sc., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Rupert Duncan. Mr. and Mrs. Racine will take up residence in Winnipeg.

of the Vancouver holiday season. Characters from history stepped out of the pages of their books, and laughed, chatted and danced with their rivals of other days. Miss Louise Spencer chose the charming simplicity of the costume of "Angela" from Anthony Adverse. Miss Trudean Spencer was a lovely "Guinevere" who would have but added beauty to the court of King Arthur. Miss Diana Spencer was a medieval lady, and Miss Barbara Spencer was "Lady Hamilton." Little "Bubbles" Spencer, small sister of the hostesses, was an exquisite little Dresden shepherdess.

ON the morning of New Year's day, His Excellency the Governor-General held his New Year's levee in the Hall of Fame of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Receptions were held on the same morning by Sir Francis and Lady Floud at Earncliffe, by the Japanese Minister to Canada and Mrs. Kato at their residence, and by the United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. Norman Armour at the United States Legation.

There were many entertainments in Ottawa for the younger set who had come home for the holidays. Mrs. Percy Robertson gave a dance in honor of her sons, Mr. George and Mr. Alec Percy-Robertson on Wednesday, December 30. On the same evening Mrs. Jules Castonguay was the hostess at a dance at the Chateau Laurier in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Murielle Castonguay, at which about a hundred and twenty-five guests were present. Prior to the dance a progressive dinner party was given by Miss Nora Dunn, Miss Rosemary Corrigan, Miss Elzouette Cossette, Miss Betty Forbes and Miss Mary Ahearn.

Good resolutions were made in several languages by over three hundred members of the Seniors Club of Quebec, and their friends, who gathered to celebrate the coming of the New Year. A floor show of music, dancing and singing featured the entertainment presented in lively style at intervals throughout the evening. The coming of 1937

was announced by the chiming of a huge clock set high above the dance floor and by the unexpected advent on the stroke of midnight of a very small, very fat pink pig whose squealing was added to the general din as a new year was welcomed.

With an active day of curling, ice boating, swimming, sleigh driving and badminton behind them, especially enjoyable for the brilliant sunshine and mild weather, the crowd of Canadians, Americans and Europeans enjoyed the supper dance held in the main dining-room of the Log Chateau. Poor snow conditions made skiing impossible but members and guests joined in curling matches, swimming races in the glass-enclosed pool or sleighed behind one of the fast dog teams of the district. Captain Frank Hawks, the famous air pilot, who was at the Club for the holidays with Mrs. Hawks, adopted a new sport, flashing up and down the Ottawa River aboard an ice boat.

Many members of the cabin community opened their homes, especially for the holiday season. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Porter and their family, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Mrs. Allen McMartin of Montreal, were in residence. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Booth of Ottawa, occupied their cabin which is across the Ottawa River facing the Club, and the United States was represented by Dr. and Mrs. Pedro Platon of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Flato of New York.

Among the scores who spent the holiday week-end there were: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gordon, George B. Webster, D. V. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Plaxton, Miss A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Allen, George Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. K. W. Pearce, E. P. Coy, H. B. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Rougier, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Haas, E. R. Deeks, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Norman W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Acar, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Mrs. Harry Condon, the Misses Coulson, Hon. Charles McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, and the Misses Mary, Hope and Helen McCrea, Mr. and Mrs. R. Boxer and their family, Dr. and Mrs. R. J. MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hulbig, Bruce S. Evans, of Toronto.

MARRIAGES

BELLEVEILLE

MERRITT-BONE. On Friday, January 1, Mr. Charles Cecil Ingersoll Merritt of Vancouver, B.C., son of Mrs. Merritt and the late Captain Cecil Mack Merritt, and Miss Grace Graham Bone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson Bone.

WINNIPEG

STATOR-BOTTERELL. In Christmas week, Mr. John Curtis Stator of Montreal, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, and Miss Jocelyn Mary Botterell, only daughter of the late John E. Botterell and Mrs. Botterell.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTREAL

THIBAUD-HURTUBISE. Dr. Arthur Thibault of Lake Edward, Que., son of the late J. C. Thibault and of Mrs. A. Talbot of Victoriaville, Que., to Miss Suzanne Hurtubise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hurtubise.

VANCOUVER

LANG-ROSE. Mr. Norman McKee Lang, son of Mrs. Norman Lang, to Miss Peggy Rose, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack H. Rose.

TORONTO

LE TENDRE-GALBRAITH. Mr. Paul Frederic Le Tendre, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Eugene Le Tendre, of Westmount, Que., to Miss Margaret

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MOYSEY-BASTEDO. Mr. Malcolm Arthur Jull Moyssey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Moyssey, to Miss Elizabeth Blanche Bastedo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Chilver Bastedo.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. E. F. Holcomb has left Ottawa for Halifax where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. McDougall before sailing by the Lady Somers for Jamaica where she will stay for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Deity and Miss Diana Drury have left Montreal to spend a short time in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bonisteel, of Aurora, Ont., have left to spend the winter months in Santa Monica and San Diego, Cal., and will not return until next May.

Mrs. A. J. Gregory of Fredericton, Mr. and Mrs. Ian MacLaren of Toronto, and Mr. David MacLaren of Montreal, were holiday guests of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Miss Margaret MacLaren, at Government House, Fredericton.

Mrs. George Black, M.P., of the Yukon, who has been in Vancouver for the past few months, will be in Ottawa early in the New Year. She will be accompanied east by Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, who is coming to visit her mother, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, for a short time.

Mr. Montague Aldous, of Winnipeg, spent the holidays with his daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Maclellan, at Mull Hall, Pointe Claire, Que., prior to sailing for Barbados, B. W. I., where he will spend the remainder of the winter.

Mme. Emmy Heim has arrived in Toronto and is the guest of Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan.

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PORTRAIT OF MRS. HUGH FAYRS, from the oil painting by Dorothy Stevens, O.S.A., A.R.C.A.

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IN THE JAPANESE ALPS. Winter sports are becoming increasingly popular in Japan and that the country offers ample facilities is shown by the scene above. Dominating the distance is the peak of Norikura.

—Photo courtesy N.Y.K. Line.

—Ports of Call

JAPAN: LAND OF CONTRAST

IN A year when most travel records promise to go the way of autumn leaves, interest in Japan is quite logically more intense than ever. Reports of steamship companies and travel bureaus indicate heavier foreign travel in the Nipponese Islands than ever before. Thus Nippon Yusen Kaisha, largest of Japanese lines, which rings the globe with its 137 ships—many of them the most modern type of motor vessels—reports a new high in early bookings.

Some of this increase is traceable to better times, some to the great Eucharistic Congress at Manila, some to the World Federation of Education Associations to be held at Tokyo next summer. Both these events are attracting advance visitors to the East. But most travelers to Japan are attracted by the perennially new and charming travel-interest of the land itself.

The pastoral beauty of the Japanese countryside, the unspoiled and ancient mystical traditions of the people, the delicacy of their olden art, form a background of intriguing contrast to the lives of a race so modern that they have adopted and improved upon some of the very latest, and sometimes most amusing, developments of Western life. Thus Tokyo not only has great tea houses, run in the most modern manner, but has gone on popular restaurants, one better, by installing in some of them beauty parlors for the waitresses who are picked for their looks quite as much as for efficiency. And many of the apartment houses in the larger cities are the last word in modernistic design and furnishings.

THOUSANDS of pilgrims go afoot to Mt. Fuji and the innumerable shrines which dot the 2,900 miles of islands forming the Empire. Yet this land of wayfarers is crisscrossed by some of the most modern, efficient and well-appointed railroads of the world, and up-to-the-minute bus lines feed these and furnish transportation between the smaller towns. Rail fares, by the way, are probably the world's cheapest, in some cases as low as a quarter-of-a-cent per mile. And while Japanese lakes, coastal waters and the Inland Sea bloom with the colorful sails of ancient sampans, great, modern liners tie the land to the whole civilized world.

A fascinating and certainly modern subject is the taxi dancer and the taxi dance hall; both have recently been given much notice in film and story. Here again Japan seems to have gone its Western patterns one better. The girls seem to be, on the average, better looking, and the whole matter to have a dignity and grace, without loss of gaiety, which we of the West seldom find in such establishments. Tokyo has eight of these halls, employing about 1,000 good-looking and graceful girls. Yokohama has six, with 400 girls, while Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe have sixteen, with a total of close to 1,000 girls. Here one may dance to the latest jazz or swing music, with dainty and diminutive beauties who know all the steps.

The great factory cities rub elbows with temple towns and the country-side of peaceful and ancient shrines; incredible phenomenon of a country which has assumed the modernistic mantle of business and industrial efficiency, yet wears ever just beneath

it, dim and gorgeous, the vestments of its history. There is a Western mental picture of the Japanese which is far too general, and is at the opposite pole from the truth. It paints the Japanese as primarily interested in business, as almost violent automata, ceaselessly engaged in raising the level of industrial efficiency. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Consider the following facts and find, if you can, in any Western land, so striking an example of the enduring spirituality of its leaders.

MANY Japanese business and professional men spend several weeks each year in the seclusion of the great Zen monasteries. There they subject themselves to a rigid discipline, meanwhile contemplating the timeless verities of Spirit, divorced from all the

CLOTHING. Japan proper has about the same climate as that of the middle belt of the United States, or the central and southern parts of Europe, so that the clothing worn in the different seasons in those lands is suitable for Japan. Visitors must remember that while the summer months of July and August are fairly hot, Japan at other seasons of the year is cool, if not cold, and warm clothing is required, especially if they intend to visit the more remote northern districts, which are covered with snow for at least three months of the year.

CUSTOMS Examination. At the port of entry, the passenger's baggage is examined as is done in most countries. The examination is lenient,



NEITHER OF EAST NOR WEST, but a fine blending of the ideals of the two civilizations is this building of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. It was designed by that master architect, Frank Lloyd Wright.

—Photo courtesy Japan Tourist Bureau.

superficial distractions of their work-a-day lives. Zen, as you no doubt know, comprises the loftiest teachings of Indian Yoga adapted to the Japanese mind.

From their voluntary immolation, they go forth refreshed into the world again, the petty conceits and doubts of modern life revealed, their thinking straightened, their sense of enduring values restored. Nowhere else in the world can one find this voluntary surrender to spiritual truth by practical men, this deliberate recognition and seeking of the underlying Spirit.

These vivid contrasts and this charming color of Japanese life are among the important reasons for the intense and growing interest of the West in the Island Empire. Of such contrasts and color is the stuff of romance. They reach and enthrall the subconscious artist in each of us. And when we long for exotic travel, when a certain land seems to us the end of the rainbow, the fulfillment of all our dreams, the Hidden Artist is whispering in our ears: "Go to Japan!"

however, the examining official being allowed considerable discretion. As a rule, the traveler's personal effects, as well as instruments or appliances used in his profession, are duty free. As for tobacco, 50 cigars or 100 cigarettes, or 1 1/2 lb. of cut tobacco are duty-free.

CURRENCY. The nominal par value of the Japanese yen is 1 yen of 100 sen equals 50 cents. The market rates of these currencies, as is well known, have fluctuated greatly since the world war, and present values depend upon the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of conversion of foreign money into yen, and vice versa. Japanese money can be obtained from the purser of the ship or at the banks and travel agencies in arrival ports.

FOOD and Meals. Any kind of food—European, Chinese, Korean and Japanese—is procurable, as Japan abounds in great varieties of foodstuffs, especially fish and vegetables. The Japanese are adepts in the art of cooking, and visitors are advised to try Japanese food, of which *sukiyaki*, *mizutaki*, *unagi*, *meshi* and *tempura* are the most palatable for foreigners. Japan is particularly blessed in fruits, of which there is an abundance of almost every kind. Perhaps no other country in the world has a better and cheaper yearly supply of fruits, both fresh and canned.

GUIDES. English is spoken in all the foreign-style hotels, the long-distance express trains, many of the shops in large cities, and all the famous tourist points, but elsewhere the visitor may not be able to converse in English. Visitors unacquainted with the Japanese language or customs, and who desire to travel in perfect comfort, or gain a deeper understanding of things Japanese, will find the services of a guide invaluable. Licensed guides may be hired through hotels or tourist agencies. The fee is about 10 yen a day, besides hotel and traveling expenses.

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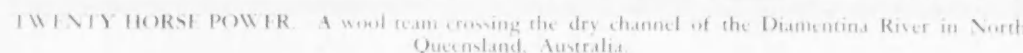
TALKING MONGOOSE

Dec. 21

—*Photo by Willson Woodside*

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cocheram, of Toronto, have sailed in the Lady Hawkins for a southern cruise to the Barbadoes. They expect to be gone about six months.

Mrs. H. R. Hammond spent New Year's in Winnipeg, en route from Ottawa to her home in Victoria.



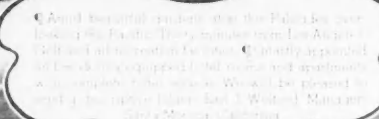
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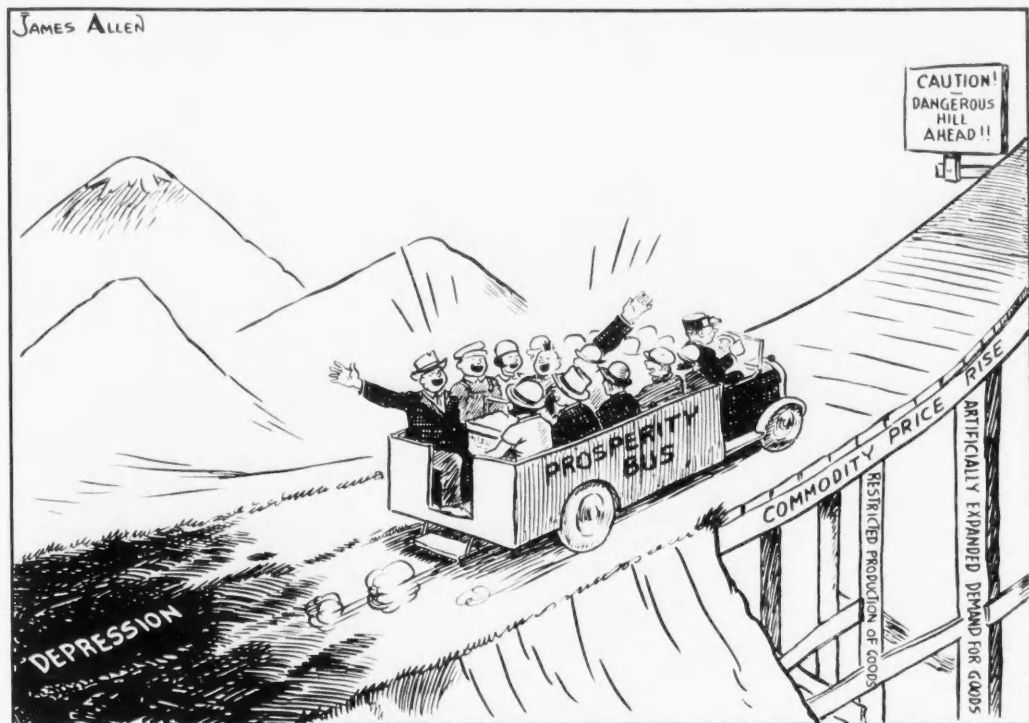
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TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 9, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

TO SURVIVE, THE RAILWAYS MUST MODERNIZE

Rails Must Re-design Services to Meet Present-Day Requirements of Industry—Alliance with Automotive Transport Offers Means to More Flexible, More Efficient Service



WILL THE BUS MAKE THE GRADE?

BY E. W. OLIVER

This is the second of two articles by E. W. Oliver, authority on practical railway operation, on the difficulties of the railways of North America, and particularly of Canada, resulting from their failure to meet the competition of the highway trucking companies by providing the improved service made possible by the development of the automotive vehicle and modern highways. In the first article, which appeared in these columns last week, Mr. Oliver outlined the situation and the need. In this article he makes specific recommendations for the modernization of rail services.

SINCE the beginning of the railway era transportation has been viewed by railways, their patrons and the government, as a common or social function to be performed *en masse*, and obtained from a limited number of sources, where all could secure it upon equal and reasonable terms. Upon this monopolistic concept railway organization, operation, service and prices were based. Operative methods were designed not for the service or convenience of any individual patron, but for that best adapted to the most economic movement of the greatest mass of traffic; the railway pricing system (tariffs) was designed without regard to variation in the cost of providing the service; and public regulation, actuated from a social rather than from an economic standpoint, sought equality in price regardless of cost difference.

The development of the automotive vehicle and the construction of paved highways have not only created the common carrier and contract trucking operation but, together with the improvement in waterways and harbors, they have made it possible for patrons to overthrow the basic premise of monopoly by providing their own transportation. This makes it imperative to abandon the old principles of operation, service and charges. The individual patron's convenience and the difference in transportation costs of various kinds can no longer be ignored if the railway industry is to survive. Competitive rivalry in various forms of transportation, or between different media, may be exceedingly keen, but this is fast becoming a minor problem. The major one, which all carriers alike must face and solve, is the competition of the customer himself.

IN THE United States in 1933 private automobiles handled ten times as much inter-city passenger traffic as the railways and busses combined. Three-fourths of the highway freight tonnage, two-thirds of pipe line traffic and about one-fifth of domestic water traffic were hauled by the owners of the goods. These non-rail agencies, in the aggregate, handle almost as much freight as do the railways. Private transportation, within little more than a decade has wrested from the railways about one-third of the freight formerly handled by the latter. Industry has been forced to embark in transportation, not of its own desire, but to enable it to maintain production in keeping with present day industrial schedules, and or to avoid tariffs built on the theory of what the traffic would bear.

During the period of monopoly railways moved raw materials to manufacturing centres at rates representing slightly more than cost and in some cases below cost. To make profitable operation possible high rates were established on the finished products. When trucks entered the transportation field operators had no raw material rates to adjust and offered rates on finished products based on cost. This left such a wide margin between their rates and those of the railways that an amazing volume of traffic was diverted immediately from the railways.

An important reason for loss of rail traffic is the time required for the movement. Frequently the speed of the train between terminals is confused with the actual speed of service. Nothing can be more misleading. While the train may be faster in the movement between terminals than the highway vehicle, yet when the terminal time is taken into consideration, the speed which is available by motor truck is much faster than that available by train.

Another handicap to rail traffic is the necessity for packing and crating freight for shipment, of

(Continued on Page 24)

B. C. MINES DID WELL IN 1936

Several New Mines in Production—Good Ore Being Encountered at Depth in Bridge River and Ymir Districts

BY REECE H. HAGUE

MINERAL production in British Columbia for 1936 will exceed \$50,000,000 according to official preliminary estimates. Of this amount gold will account for some \$15,000,000; lead \$13,000,000; zinc \$7,500,000; silver \$4,500,000 and copper \$1,500,000.

One of the most encouraging features of Pacific Coast mining during the past twelve months has been the bringing into regular production of several new gold mines and the resumption of operations at a number of silver and base metal properties which had been temporarily shut down while low prices of these minerals precluded profitable mining.

The mining picture in British Columbia has changed of late. Until a year or so ago what were known as the Big Four in Canadian Pacific mining—Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., Howe Sound Company, Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., and Premier Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—were year in and year out responsible for a very substantial proportion of British Columbia's mining output.

Consolidated continues to hold first place among the province's producers and with the December distribution to shareholders achieved the enviable reputation of having been able since incorporation to pay \$61,597,519 in dividends. In addition to the famous Sullivan Mine, which is reputed to be good at the present rate of mining until about the end of the present century, Consolidated has a controlling interest in the Big Missouri property on which a mill with a capacity of 500 to 750 tons daily is being constructed and controls or holds interests in a number of other properties in various parts of the Dominion.

Howe Sound's Britannia mine continues to be a large and consistent producer. This company up to September, 1936, had paid \$36.55 in dividends on each share of \$5 par value stock. There are nearly 900 employees at Britannia and in September advance in copper prices enabled the company to grant a general wage increase.

In 1935 low copper prices forced Granby to cease operations but preparations are now being made for the reopening, next spring, of this company's Allenby mine where ore reserves are estimated at 10,000,000 tons.

Although Premier's monthly production is now being exceeded by both Bralorne and Pioneer, this veteran company, which has distributed over \$19,000,000 in dividends on a capitalization of \$5,000,000, is now in a stronger position than ever before in its history. While ore reserves at the original Premier Mine are nearing exhaustion, the Premier company holds control in the adjoining Silbak Premier with ore reserves variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$12,250,000; is a majority stock holder in both Relief Arlington, a B.C. producer with a monthly output of approximately \$35,000, and in Toburn, the Kirkland Lake Mine which has approximate ore reserves of some \$3,000 tons of ore returning 9.57 oz. a ton. Premier also holds 40 per cent. interest in the Big and Little Bell mines in Australia, where a mill will go into operation in April. A start is being made with a mill treating 1,000 tons a day and it is expected this will soon be increased to 2,000 tons daily and by stages to 5,000 tons or more. Ore reserves at the Bell mines are estimated at 3,500,000

tons of ore grading from \$6.75 to \$10 a ton.

Until a few years ago B.C. was regarded as a silver and base metal rather than a gold producing province. In four years the production of gold has increased from a little over \$3,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually.

For a long time a myth existed that all B.C. gold mines were shallow. This has been exploded by results at Pioneer in Bridge River which has gone deeper than any other gold operation in the Province and has not yet encountered the roots of its ore bodies. In the Ymir-Sheep Creek area, where mining is being actively prosecuted, excellent results are also being secured as depth is obtained.

One feature of B.C. mining not generally appreciated is that the occasionally erratic ore occurrences are frequently compensated for by the high grade nature of the ore. In the Pacific Coast province at the present time there are twelve producing gold mines whose mill recoveries averaged over the twelve, are \$15.75 a ton. Ten B.C. mines are now paying dividends.

While there has on occasion been a tendency on the part of new gold producers in B.C. to enter the dividend field rather sooner than their cash position warranted, in the main the mines which have been brought into production recently are being well managed and the finances soundly administered.

During the latter months of 1936 production at Pioneer dropped from an average monthly of over \$250,000 in 1935 to between \$170,000 and \$180,000, due to lower gold content in the development ore being milled. Reserves at Pioneer, with only a small part of the main vein possibilities in the new section of the mine as yet explored, are estimated at 600,000 tons averaging 0.45 oz.

At Bralorne, adjoining Pioneer, production from an average of a little over \$150,000 monthly in 1935 ran well over \$220,000 a month for the latter period of 1936. Substantial ore reserves of high gold content have been proven on Bralorne, where depth exploration is to be undertaken.

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and of business has been upward since July of 1932 and there are no indications that this trend has been reversed.

THE SECONDARY OR INTERMEDIATE STOCK MARKET TREND which had been upward from March 1935 except for a minor correction in April 1936 encountered difficulties after the Rails reached 59.89 on October 14, 1936, and the Industrials attained 184.90 on November 17, 1936—see price graph. The subsequent decline carried the market down to Industrials 175.85, Rails 51.68. From this low point, a minor rally seems to be developing. Whether the market has enough stamina to carry forward from this point tracing the usual upward zigzag pattern remains to be seen. It would have been preferable for the market, after making its lows on December 21, to have entered a dull period in which volume would not have exceeded a million shares a day for about two or three weeks. If, however, both averages can keep above their low points of December 21 and 22—see graph—and can decisively rally through Industrials 180.57, Rails 53.66, a minor rally can reasonably be expected and in which speculators might participate to the extent of about one-third of their funds. They should, however, be prepared to sell out promptly if (Continued on Page 22)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET					
Industrials			Rails		
A—Bull Market started	July 8 '32	41.22	July 3 '32	13.23	
B—Last Important High Point	Nov. 14 '36	184.90	Oct. 14 '36	59.89	
C—Last Important Low Point	Dec. 21 '36	175.85	Dec. 22 '36	51.68	
D—Closing Prices	Jan. 2 '37	178.52	Jan. 2 '37	53.28	



WE NOTICE that a leading Canadian company in the field of financing instalment sales had a 40 per cent. increase in business in 1936 as against 1935, which latter year was up 26 per cent. over 1934. We notice, too, that most of the commentators on 1936 business progress and 1937 prospects seem to be worried over the 1936 acceleration in the rise of commodity prices and the possible future consequences of over-expansion in the field of money and credit. Government deficit financing in recent years and huge relief disbursements that have not been balanced by the production of goods threaten an excess of purchasing power that may result in a runaway rise in commodity prices, it is feared. It is true that governments are waking up to the danger and are taking tentative steps to restrict credit expansion through their central banks. But the inflationary forces created in the last few years are so strong that such action may not be very effective.

OUR own suggestion is that governments suppress central banking restrictions by direct restrictive action on consumer credit through the regulation of instalment selling. While elaborate machinery has been set up for the control of bank's or broker's credit, no system has even been suggested, so far as we know, for the supervision of consumer credit on an instalment basis. Surely it's time there was. While instalment sales account for only a small part of the total retail trade—12 per cent. in the U.S. in 1935—the fact remains that approximately 60 per cent. of the total of instalment business is represented by sales of automobiles. Furthermore, about 60 per cent. of the new automobiles sold in the U.S. are sold on the instalment basis. In times of depression, therefore, an important prop is removed from this industry, whose condition so vitally affects, for better or worse, that of a wide range of other industries. Thus a substantial falling off in instalment selling during a depression period tends to accentuate the downward movement in general business and to retard recovery.

INSTALMENT selling, or buying, as we have it today is very largely a post-war development. It received its great impetus following the 1921 depression and during the succeeding years was extended to almost every branch of retail trade, until now practically all forms of goods, both necessities and luxuries, except perishables, are being purchased on the instalment plan. As everyone knows, the ease with which instalment purchases can be effected tends to lead a great many people in the low-income groups to take on excessive obligations during a period of expanding prosperity such as we have apparently now entered upon. It's a common failing to assume that conditions existing at the moment will persist indefinitely, and this belief, translated into the purchase of goods on instalments, not only tends to have unforeseen consequences for those who obligate themselves but also to provide additional, though unhealthy, stimulus to general business expansion.

BUT although instalment selling tends to heighten and prolong a period of prosperity by accelerating the production of goods, it also prolongs a period of depression, for during hard times consumers are paying off their debts and make future commitments only on a very conservative basis. The chief danger in the practice of instalment selling lies in the fact that an increasing proportion of the population may become loaded down during a boom period to the limit of their capacity and then when depression comes, with cuts in pay or losses of jobs, there are no reserves to meet the outstanding obligations that stretch ahead over a period of possibly two or three years. And, in the next depression, such a lack of personal reserves is likely to be rendered more serious by the depletion of business reserves resulting from the tax on undistributed earnings in the U.S. (which may be adopted in Canada) and taxes for social security legislation.

THIS column does not suggest that governments should go so far as to prohibit instalment selling, but they might well pass regulatory legislation requiring, for example, a substantial down payment in each and every case and limiting the period of instalment payments. Some years ago the automobile finance companies got together and adopted the principle that the initial down payment on cars should not be less than one-third of the market price and that the period of payment should not extend beyond twelve months. But this standard has not been maintained. And the lowering of credit standards is by no means confined to automobile financing. Down payments have been reduced and periods of payment extended in almost every retail field, thereby bringing instalment buying within the reach of lower and lower income brackets. It doesn't require much perspicacity to see that a dangerous situation exists here, also that only legislation can correct it, since business competition and fear of offending prospective purchasers would make individual business action virtually impossible.

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Perron	2.35	1.12
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this de-
partment be read in conjunction with the Business and
Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be so kind as to give me your opinion of the present position and prospects for Dominion Woollens & Worsted, I am owner of a bond and some preferred stock which I got through the reconstruction of a previous \$1,000 bond which I held. I have not heard how the company has been doing for some time and I would like to know what I should do. Should I sell my holdings for whatever I can get, or is there some chance of improvement if I hold on? Thanks.

S. J. H. Chatham, Ont.

I think you would be better advised to retain, for the intermediate period at least, your bond and preferred stock of Dominion Woollens & Worsted. Your holdings were secured in the 1935 reorganization of this company under which the old first mortgage bondholders received for each \$1,000 bond and preferred interest certificate, \$500 par value of new first mortgage bonds and 30 shares of new 6 per cent non-cumulative \$20 par value preferred stock. The first mortgage bonds are currently quoted around 39 to 41, which contrasts with a price earlier last year of around 26.

This is indicative of the improvement shown by the company in the year ended June 30, 1936. In that year total income was \$109,546, contrasting with a deficit of \$228,785 in 1935. Last year after depreciation allowance of \$100,000 the company was able to report a surplus of \$3,660, equivalent on the preferred to 6c a share. This was without, of course, any provision for interest on the bonds, since the new bonds are on an income basis (non-cumulative until July 1, 1937) and no interest is to be paid if net current assets are less than \$1,000,000. The company's last balance sheet showed total current assets of \$1,426,194, chiefly made up of receivables and inventories, against total current liabilities of \$873,572. Net working capital stood at \$552,922.

I cannot definitely predict as to the long term future of the company, but I can say that conditions currently are better than they have been for a number of years both with this company and throughout the textile industry generally. I think you would be warranted, therefore, in currently retaining your bond and preferred.

LONG-DISTANCE SELLING

Editor, Gold & Dross:

It has been suggested that I should write to you for any information you can give me relative to the Nugold Mining Corporation. Barnett E. Laker & Co., Ltd., 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, are the brokers and I would like to find out whether they are reliable people to deal with, if what they tell you over the 'phone is true or whether just out to get your money, etc. They have called me up several times over the 'phone and I invested some money about six weeks ago. Now they call me up and want me to take more stock. Knowing nothing whatever about them, I would like reliable advice. I have received their "lettergrams" regarding Nugold for the past six months but hadn't thought anything about it until called up by 'phone.

F. A. C. Abbottsford, Que.

It is illegal in Ontario to sell or attempt to sell securities by telephone to non-clients and I believe that Quebec Government officials are co-operating with the Ontario Securities Commissioner in cleaning up the practice there. However, technically you may qualify as a client. Even so, you may be interested in the fact that the Ontario Commissioner was recently reported as stating that 90 per cent of the selling of securities by long-distance telephone is fraudulent, that is, there is misrepresentation so gross that it amounts to fraud, and he also remarked "many wonder how long-distance telephoning of securities can be really effective when the buyer and the seller do not know each other."

Your letter indicates there had been a "build-up" in your case for some six months by "lettergrams" and you perhaps felt flattered when the broker called you long-distance. The spending of money in a long-distance call and the smooth persuasive voice of the salesman no doubt impresses a customer much more than if they were face to face. Further, if as you say they called you several times, one might well wonder as to the broker's margin of profit. However, in your case you are investigating after you have "invested" and they having found you susceptible, want you to speculate further.

Nugold Mining Corporation at last report had a 20-25 ton pilot mill, the first unit of a mill of 100 to 150 tons daily capacity, ready to go into operation at the property in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. Developments to date have been encouraging. The mine has over 20,000 tons of ore averaging \$20 to the ton blocked out above 2,000 feet and about 2,900 tons of high-grade ore on surface. Additional machinery and equipment have been shipped to the property and the shaft is being deepened to 500 feet. If expectations of the management that they have a profitable mine in the making should materialize, the shares hold possibilities of appreciation.

WESTERN GROCERS ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in the common stock of Western Grocers which has had a very splendid rise in the past two years. It has been paying a \$2 dividend and I now see there has been a change. Just what does this mean? I wonder if you could supply me with some financial data on this company including some recent earnings and its general position. Did earnings pick up at all last year? Do you think there is any chance of this stock going up any more or do you think it would be a good one to retain for the future? I will appreciate your help.

J. W. A. Long Branch, Ont.

Declaration by Western Grocers Limited of a 60 cent quarterly dividend payable January 15, 1937, would certainly seem to indicate a highly satisfactory improvement in 1936 earnings and in all probability, as well, presages the establishment of a \$2.40 annual rate on the common stock. The common is currently selling at 67, which would indicate a yield of 3.5 per cent. Previously Western Grocers had paid 50 cents quarterly and total distribution in the year 1935 was \$2.00.

This company, the largest wholesale grocery business in Western Canada, operating from North-western Ontario to Alberta, has shown satisfactory and steady increase in earnings from the low point

experienced in 1931. In that year there was a deficit of 32 cents per share on the common stock; in 1932 28 cents was earned, in 1933 \$2.51, in 1934 \$4.02 and in the fiscal year ended December 31, 1935, \$4.97. This is certainly an excellent margin of coverage of common dividends and, as I remarked earlier last year, appeared to foreshadow an increase in the \$2.00 common dividend rate. This has now been substantiated.

The company's balance sheet position is satisfactory, the last report showing total current assets of \$1,945,547 including cash of \$86,935, against total current liabilities of \$521,313. Net working capital was \$1,424,234 and equity per share on the common stock \$91.61.

In my opinion the common stock of Western Grocers is well worth retaining. The yield can be considered satisfactory under prevailing conditions and I think it quite likely that some further appreciation may be witnessed, particularly if, as anticipated, the 1936 report shows a further earnings increase.

MONETA, NAYBOB

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been a subscriber to your paper for some time and am at present interested in Moneta and Naybob. Any information you could give me will be greatly appreciated.

—H. S., Toronto, Ont.

If you are a reader of the "Gold & Dross" page, you must have noticed that Moneta Porcupine has been dealt with a number of times in the past few months, and as recently as January 2. In my opinion it is an attractive speculation. Diamond drill indications at this property were highly promising and the ore body in the shaft area is now well outlined and drilling is underway in other sections of the property. Installation of an electric mining plant is proceeding and when power is turned on this month the shaft will be sunk to a depth of 500 feet.

Since answering the previous inquiry on Moneta the company has purchased three additional claims, which now makes a total of eight claims or 320 acres and allows plenty of protection for the strike of ore to the south and west. The company's holdings, when rich ore was opened up by diamond drilling during the summer, were only three claims or 120 acres. The financial position is such that the property can be developed to the point where mill construction may be started.

Naybob Gold Mines which acquired the mining properties and assets of Hayden Gold Mines comprising 16 claims, 3 1/2 miles south of Timmins, may soon resume milling. Financing arrangements to this end have been completed and the mill on the property will be converted to straight cyanide process. The grade of ore is low but it is believed there are possibilities of a large tonnage operation which should return a fair profit. A total of 150,000 tons of ore is said to have been indicated in development of three veins, so far. More development work will be necessary before a definite ore picture is made available.

Shares are now traded in on the Toronto Stock Exchange and in the balance sheet submitted to the Exchange as of November 28th, the company had approximately \$44,000 cash on hand and some \$364,000 receivable under an underwriting agreement.

FANNY FARMER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be good enough to supply me with some information concerning the desirability of buying Fanny Farmer common stock? I have had this one in mind for some time as I remember seeing a favorable reference to it in Gold & Dross. At the present time I have the funds available and I wondered if there had been any development in the situation that I should know about. Just what dividend does this company pay and what is the yield? Is the management competent and what do you think about the outlook? I hope I am not putting you to too much trouble.

W. R. P., St. Thomas, Ont.

The only developments in the situation with regard to Fanny Farmer have been favorable ones and I consider the stock to be a good buy. It is impossible to calculate the yield since during the past year the company has paid two extras—12 1/2 cents in October and 25 cents in December—in addition to the regular quarterly distribution of 12 1/2 cents. The total applicable to 1936 earnings is thus 37 1/2 cents and on this basis the yield at current prices of 23 would be 3.8 per cent. While there has been no official announcement as to future dividend policy, it is generally believed that the company is working toward the establishment of an annual rate of \$1, a belief supported by current sales progress and the company's strong financial position. The only factor which might delay such action would be further expansion, but with the number of operating units nearing the 200 mark, I think that growth will likely be moderate.

Fanny Farmer is an outgrowth of the well-known Laura Secord Company of Canada and operates in the principal centres of the northeastern United States. It enjoys the same careful and intelligent management and its earnings have been steadily expanding since the bottom of the depression, with noted acceleration in recent years. Adjusted to reflect the 4 for 1 stock split of 1934, earnings in 1932 were 28 cents per share, 17 cents in 1933, \$1 in 1934 and

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

MATURITIES OF CANADIAN PUBLIC BONDS IN 1937

Our January Investment Letter contains an estimate of the amount of maturing Canadian Government and Municipal bonds during 1937. A copy of this letter will be gladly mailed upon request.

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Dividend Notices

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1937:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent, 4 1/2%, payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 31st day of January, 1937.

On the Common Stock, Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of February, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal,
December 29, 1936.

QUEBEC MANUFACTURERS

THE Province of Quebec has the largest textile industry in the Dominion of Canada. Textiles are, also, the largest manufacturing group in the province. Like attracts like in the economies of industry and specialization in the location of particular branches of manufacture is not by any means unusual. Several other instances may be cited in the manufacturing organization of Quebec, which leads the Dominion in pulp and paper, in non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and in boots and shoes. In total manufacturing production Quebec stands second only to Ontario, accounting for over thirty per cent. of the total gross value of the manufactures of the Dominion. Within Quebec the city of Montreal is the locale of over 45 per cent. of the provincial output.

GOLD & DROSS

\$1.28 in 1935. While 1936 net earnings figures are not available, the sales record has been released and for 11 months of the current year show a 16.4 per cent. gain over the corresponding period of 1935. December is a peak month in the candy business and with generally improved conditions as against last year, it is expected that a new record will be established in the final period. Well-informed estimates as to 1936 earnings indicate a net of around \$1.60 per share.

In addition to this pleasing sales record is the fact that the company has established a remarkably strong balance sheet position. The last report showed total current assets of \$1,251,015, including cash of \$305,665 and marketable securities of \$621,949, against total current liabilities of only \$150,569, and net working capital at \$1,100,446 was up from \$729,528 at the close of the previous year. Payment of the 25 cent extra in December was actuated to a considerable extent by the United States undistributed profits taxation and this factor should operate toward the establishment of a higher regular rate. A figure of \$1 would mean a yield of 4.39 per cent. to purchasers at current levels.

Fanny Farmer is firmly established in its field and has demonstrated its ability to earn money in the face of a highly competitive situation. Its capitalization consists solely of 390,468 common shares and I think that the stock can now be safely classified as a seasoned security. Its future performance should prove profitable to its holders.

POTPOURRI

G. J., Toronto, Ont. There is no official information available at this time concerning the position of the DOMINION PALACE PIER, which has been dormant for some time. Some time ago a meeting of shareholders was held in Toronto, but no public announcement was made following this meeting. I understand that the promoters are endeavoring to secure sufficient capital to complete the project but no authority has been granted by the Ontario Securities Commission at the present time for the solicitation of funds. I am informed that it is the intention of the Commission to not issue such permission unless he receives assurance that sufficient capital actually is in sight to complete the project.

C. J., Charlottetown, P.E.I. I am inclined to doubt if you will realize much, if anything from the 1,000,000 kronen, CITY OF VIENNA bond which you purchased from C.M. CORDASCO & COMPANY, MONTREAL. The Cordasco firm was notorious in the foreign securities field and was severely criticized in *STANDARD* for its sale of foreign securities of indeterminate value in Canada, through the medium of large scale advertising. Severe losses were occasioned to many Canadian investors through the unsubstantial and unsubstantiated promises held out by the Cordasco firm. As you are aware, this firm is no longer in business. You will possibly recall, as well, that your 1,000,000 kronen bond, which was issued in 1923, was at the height of the Austro-German inflation, and following stabilization of the currency a new currency unit, or schilling, was established on the basis of one schilling as the equivalent of 10,000 paper Kronen.

M. D. A., Toronto, Ont. NEW AUGARITA PORCUPINE MINES adjoins Preston East Dome and is carrying out a diamond drilling campaign. A hole next to the Preston boundary gave encouragement and was said to indicate characteristic Porcupine conditions. Until further drilling is done it is impossible to offer an opinion as to possibilities.

E. T., Toronto, Ont. I do not think that TAMBLYN common can be regarded as a seasoned security at the present stage, despite the initial dividend payment. It has been pointed out that a possibility exists of some drop in net income during the past year through the inability of the company to adjust retail prices to a higher sales tax in the earlier months of the year, but on the other hand it has been officially stated that October sales showed a 10 per cent gain over 1935 figures and that the Christmas business was of excellent proportion. A much clearer view can be taken when the report for year ending December 31, 1936, is available.

P. G., Victoria, B.C. Shareholders of CANADIAN CANNERS have approved the changing of the previous 6 per cent cumulative preferred shares of \$100 par value into 5 per cent cumulative participating convertible preferred shares of \$20 par value. Although, on the surface, it would appear as though previous shareholders were having the dividends reduced by 1 per cent, nevertheless holders of the stock should be able to recover this in prosperous years through the participation feature, and in addition now enjoy the privilege of conversion into common stock. This step, together with the bond refunding achieved earlier last year, should produce a total savings of around \$89,000 per year for the company and is a step in the right direction in the interests of shareholders.

R. E. M., Vancouver, B.C. HEDLEY MASCOT GOLD MINES LIMITED appears to have possibilities. While only in production since last spring, the property has made good progress among the junior gold mines of British Columbia. The mill, operating at approximately 170 tons daily, will likely be increased shortly and can be stepped up to 250 tons daily with the expenditure of only a few thousand dollars. Up to November 30, the company milled ore to a gross value of \$419,466 and had a net profit, after all charges, except depletion and depreciation, of \$211,567. New ore was recently encountered in drilling at depth of 158 feet and is regarded as of major importance. The first section assayed 7.08 ounces over two feet and the second 2.69 ounces over 5.5 feet.

C. R., Oranston, Que. Were it not for the fact that the preferred stock of DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER is non-redeemable, I imagine that the issue would be retired, particularly because it is outstanding in a comparatively small amount. Very little trading takes place and current quotations are around 80 to 83. As for Dunlop Tire itself, for the year ended December 31, 1935, the company reported a net loss of \$153,588 against a net loss of \$224,088 in 1934. Profit and loss deficit carried forward amounted to \$1,159,511. Despite this, the company's working capital position remains strong, current assets at the close of last year totalling \$1,532,165 against current liabilities of only \$118,712. In all probability 1936 report should witness further improvement although no official figures have been issued. This view is confirmed, in part, by the fact that current quotations for the preferred contrast with a figure of 64 in the early part of this year. Arrangements on the preferred amount to more than \$30 a share.

H. M., Woodstock, Ont. REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS OF CANADA, LIMITED, was succeeded by NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED, which acquired all the capital stock of the predecessor company.

H. G. J., New Hamburg, Ont. SEAL HARBOUR GOLD MINES' shares appear worth retaining. The mill is now treating 160 tons daily and is expected to handle more than its rated capacity of 200 tons. The new mill has been giving a satisfactory performance and heads are improving. As much low grade material was milled at the outset, it is not yet possible to indicate the grade that can be expected.

H. P., Toronto, Ont. I regard the common stock of WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS as moderately attractive, purely as a speculation at current levels of 12 as compared with a low of 4 1/2 and a high of 12 for the year. In the year ended July 31, 1936, the company reported a net income of \$38,400, equivalent to \$1.59 per share on the preferred and a deficit of 88c on the common, as against a deficit of \$52,355, equivalent to a deficit of \$2.17 on the preferred and a deficit of \$1.45 on the common. While the company is still some distance from resumption

of dividends on the preferred, on which accumulated arrearages amounted to \$19.25 as at December 15 of last year, nevertheless the picture in general is considerably brighter. Existence of these arrearages will militate against more rapid appreciation of the common, but it still has some possibility of movement in my opinion. The company's last balance sheet showed current assets of \$2,145,985, chiefly receivables and inventory, against total current liabilities of \$1,526,903. Net working capital was \$619,592, and the equity per share on the common stock \$17.82. It will take some time, of course, for the company to work itself into a completely satisfactory position, but I consider the outlook to be currently brighter than for a number of years past.

T. D. G., Bath, Que. Since you wrote regarding PER-RON GOLD MINES the price of the shares has advanced to around \$2.30. The mine is now being prepared to feed the enlarged tonnage of 350 tons per day. Underground development has been responding favorably and should continue, as good ore sections were encountered in drilling to a depth of 600 feet. The company is moderately capitalized and with the enlarged mill in operation, profits should be better than 25 cents a share annually. The stock has speculative attractions but it would appear a little early to talk about dividends.

E. J., Pembroke, Ont. I can see no reason for the sale of IMPERIAL OIL, on the strength of the rumors concerning the Pogue Carburetor. While naturally until this device has been thoroughly tested no one can pronounce definitely as to its prospects, nevertheless it is my current view that any developments which may occur will not be harmful to the major oil companies. With regard to Imperial itself, the operating position remains satisfactory. Income from its subsidiaries, chiefly International Petroleum, has been maintained at high levels, and in addition the company is a dominating factor in the distribution of petroleum products in this country. The management is exceedingly competent and it is my belief that Imperial will be able to maintain, in the future, its comparative position with regard to the whole industry.

C. J., Charlottetown, P.E.I. It was reported a year ago that the bondholders of BRITISH CANADIAN MINES LIMITED had taken possession of the property, due to default in bond interest and were endeavoring to work out some plan for the development of the property. I am now informed that negotiations towards a reorganization are under way.

B. A., Toronto, Ont. The situation with regard to C.P.R. common is that dividends are altogether unlikely for quite a considerable period. On the other hand, the company has been making progress during 1936 and market commentators are already speculating on the possibility of resumption of preferred dividends, possibly in part, early this year. Should the directors decide to do this, and the president at the last annual meeting indicated the intention to make a disbursement as soon as earnings warrant it, naturally the common stock would be affected. Therefore, the possibility exists that in say six months' time, the common might be selling at levels above those currently prevailing.

R. E., Newcastle, Ont. I would suggest that you retain your common stock of MAPLE LEAF MILLING. You will have already noted the rise in quotations for the security from \$1 to a current \$7, but in addition current news is definitely encouraging. There is the rise in wheat prices, coupled with stories of shortages and greatly increased European imports. Milling companies such as Maple Leaf, with strategically situated elevators and mills, should stand to benefit directly from these higher prices and increased demand. I think it is quite reasonable to assume, therefore, that there will be further appreciation in the common stock. Since its reorganization in 1934, Maple Leaf Milling has been pulling itself together and last year showed an encouraging rise in earnings. After all deductions, however, there was a net deficit of \$128,000 as against \$388,000 in the previous year. Naturally while this is not an entirely satisfactory picture, nevertheless it shows progress which I think should be continued during the current year.

S. F., Hamilton, Ont. I assume that it is the preferred stock of UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS in which you are interested and you will observe that this preferred is currently quoted around 55, as against a low of 20 for this year. This was largely due to the excellent earnings statement issued by the company for the seven months ended October 31, 1936. In that period the company reported a net profit of \$221,404, as against \$40,183 in the corresponding period of 1935. The improvement was due not only to increased sales, but to lower interest charges resulting from the refunding carried out by a subsidiary. Earnings per share on the 6 per cent preferred stock for the seven months' period referred to, amounted to \$2.46 a share as against 45c in the corresponding period of 1935 and to \$2.37 per share for the year ended March 31, 1936. As of October 31 of this year dividend arrearages on the preferred totalled \$31.59 per share. Directors are understood to be working at the present time on a plan of reorganization for the company.

C. E. M., Toronto, Ont. BRENGOLD MINES LIMITED was formerly the CASEY CONTACT GOLD MINES, with properties in the Sturgeon River district and in the Casummit Lake and Woman Lake areas, Patricia district. On the Sturgeon River property a shaft has been sunk to 225 feet. Encouraging values have been met with in crosscutting on the 200-foot level, but underground work is not sufficient to yet calculate ore tonnages. In the Casummit Lake area, the company has considerable acreage adjoining the Argosy property, which has been milling since last July. The company is moderately capitalized and well managed.

G. O., Westmount, Que. The reason for the low quotation (2 bid, 3 1/2 asked) for the common stock of the STERLING COAL COMPANY LIMITED is the long series of deficits in recent years. Stable net deficits have been reported every year since 1930, but in the year ended March 31st, 1936, improvement was noted. In that year the company had net income of \$6,354 or the equivalent of 25 cents a share on the common stock, against a deficit of \$24,272, or a deficit of 97 cents per share in 1935; a deficit of \$20,446 or 82 cents in 1934; a deficit of \$19,864 or 79 cents in 1933; a deficit of \$36,166 or of \$1.45 in 1932, and a deficit of \$19,312, or 77 cents in 1931. In 1927, \$1.10 was earned per share on the capital stock, in 1926, \$3.74, in 1925, \$2.82 and in 1924 \$6.26. The company's last balance sheet, as of March 31st, 1936, showed total current assets of \$103,746, including cash of \$64,110 and marketable securities of \$48,257, against total current liabilities of \$128,834. Net working capital was \$24,912, down from \$336,587 at the close of the previous year. Equity per share on the capital stock was \$2.97.

F. C., Toronto, Ont. In the "penny" stocks you are playing with fire and it is impossible to suggest "one or two" with best chance for large appreciation. However, in this class HARKER and BORDO will appear to hold good speculative possibilities. MADSEN, RED LAKE, MONETA, LAGUNA and ARGOSY are all juniors with interesting prospects. PICKLE CROW is showing steadily and SAN ANTONIO, with its new ore discovery, is in a position to appreciate.

E. A., Oshawa, Ont. While there have been no official figures published, apparently the market is of the opinion that EASTERN THEATRES has done somewhat better during 1936 than in the previous year, as current quotations of 84 asked compare with a price of 77 earlier this year. The reason for the quotation, of course, is the fact that this company's operating income in the year ended December 26, 1935, was \$40,790 as against \$81,491 in the previous year. Net income last year after all deductions was \$8,499, as against \$40,042 in 1934, and per share on the preferred was \$1.70 as against \$8.01. The last report showed a strong balance sheet position, current assets totalling \$293,311, including cash of \$8,573 and marketable securities of \$217,509, against total current liabilities of only \$4,139. It is this strong liquid position which has permitted payment of the preferred dividend even though it earned. The theatre business has been showing an upturn during the past year, and I would imagine that the forthcoming annual report will show distinct improvement, although in the absence of any official information I cannot forecast as to the possibility of coverage of preferred dividend requirements.

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RAPID TRANSIT. The *Minnie*, a keel-barge well known on the canals of Yorkshire, England, is seen dashing along at the rate of 1 mile per hour with a good load of freight.

ton, Alberta, and Hull, Quebec, for second place, while Montreal, and Trail, B.C., tied for third place. In the provincial classifications the winners in Alberta were Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat; in British Columbia, Vancouver, Trail and Cranbrook; and in Quebec, Montreal, Quebec City, Hull, Outremont, Beauveville and Joliette; and in Saskatchewan, Regina and Saskatoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF LIFE PRESIDENTS' CONVENTION

PRINTED Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held at The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on December 3rd and 4th, were issued on December 24th. The volume contains 252 pages. Copies are being sent to life insurance executives and agents, supervising officials, libraries, health organizations, insurance journals, and daily newspapers throughout the United States and Canada, and also to interested persons in both these and foreign countries.

In addition to a record of the discussions at the Convention and a cumulative index of the printed Proceedings during the Association's thirty years of activity, the volume contains a complete revised catalogue of various pamphlets available at the Association's office for free distribution.

The record of attendance, printed in the volume, discloses that members and guests totaled 549, and that 169 life insurance companies of the United States and Canada were represented by executive officers who were present.

EAGLE FIRE REGISTERED IN CANADA

ON DECEMBER 22, 1936, a Dominion Certificate of Registry was issued to The Eagle Fire Company of New York, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance, automobile insurance, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons or property caused by an automobile, inland transportation insurance and, in addition thereto, falling aircraft, earthquake, tornado, hail, sprinkler leakage, limited or inherent explosion and civil commotion insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company. E. M. Whitley, Toronto, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent of the company.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:—There are some terms used in the financial statements of insurance companies which are not easy for the layman to understand. What is the difference in meaning of "net surplus," "surplus as regards policyholders," "surplus to policyholders," "surplus to shareholders," and "surplus of assets over all liabilities" appearing in financial statements, especially those of fire companies? What are the main liabilities of a fire insurance company so far as the public are concerned?

C. B. N., Calgary, Alta.

Capital stock is not regarded as a liability to the public, but as a liability to the shareholders, and accordingly the amount of the paid up capital is included as part of the "surplus to policyholders," or, which means the same thing, "surplus as regards policyholders." The surplus over all liabilities and the paid up capital is the "net surplus," or the "surplus to shareholders." That is, the assets of the company exceed the liabilities to the public and the liabilities to the shareholders by the amount shown as "net surplus." The meaning of "surplus of assets over all liabilities" in the case of any particular balance sheet would depend upon whether the amount of the paid up capital was included among the liabilities or not. If included, it would mean "net surplus," and if not "surplus as regards policyholders." The main liabilities of a fire company to the public are: Re-

serve of unearned premiums, unsettled claims, accounts payable, taxes due and accrued, agency and other expenses due and accrued.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

If a person takes out a policy of life insurance, pays the first annual premium, but dies two weeks after the second premium became due with the premium unpaid, is the company liable? Has the beneficiary the right to pay the amount due and thus be entitled to receive the money, or is the company liable whether the second premium is paid or not?

J. M., Brockville, Ont.

Under the law in Ontario thirty days of grace are allowed for the payment of any premium of life insurance, except the initial premium, and the policy remains in full force and effect during the grace period.

Accordingly, in the circumstances you refer to the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of the policy, less the amount of the second premium which had not been paid.

During the grace period, the beneficiary as well as the insured, his agent or assign, has the right to pay to the insurance company, or its chief agency in the Province, or to its collector or authorized agent, the sum in default. In that case, the insurance company would be liable for the full face value of the policy without any deduction.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you give me any information as to the financial standing of an insurance company by the name of Canadian Reciprocal Underwriters? Is it licensed in Ontario?

H. F. D., Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Reciprocal Underwriters, with head office at Toronto, is not an insurance company but an inter-insurance bureau or exchange. It is under the management of Reciprocal Managers Limited, Toronto, who are also Canadian representatives of Associated Reciprocal Exchanges, a group of life reciprocal exchanges, with head office at New York, and of which E. W. Brown, Inc., is the Attorney-in-Fact.

Canadian Reciprocal Underwriters was first formed in Ontario in 1934, and at December 31, 1935, its total admitted assets were \$132,962.81, while its total liabilities, including unearned premium reserve, liabilities, amounted to \$19,640.28, so that it showed a surplus of \$113,322.53 over all liabilities. Net premium deposits earned in 1935 were \$29,551.63, while the net losses incurred were \$13,230.31. The net underwriting profit was \$9,894.51.

As the financial position of this reciprocal is shown to be a sound one and as it is regularly licensed and has its head office in Ontario, it is safe to do business with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I find I can get insurance at a much lower rate than I am now paying. I take out group insurance through the company with which I am employed. I am now carrying a 20-pay life policy. Would you advise dropping it and putting the money into group insurance, where it will pay for more protection? What is the difference between this group insurance and the ordinary kind?

J. H. G., Winnipeg, Man.

While group life insurance is good as far as it goes, and is conducted on a sound basis, it provides only current protection from year to year on a term plan, and therefore does not take the place of an individual whole life or 20 payment life policy, which provides protection for the whole of life, and at the same time builds up an asset or cash value which may be utilized as a loan in time of urgent need to tide one over an emergency, or later in life, when insurance protection is no longer required, may be converted into a monthly income for the rest of life.

For the great majority of persons, life insurance must perform two functions. If it is to be satisfactory in the long run it must, first, afford protection for dependents in the



"HEAVY DAMAGES, M'LORD!"

As the lawyer addresses this plea to the Bench, the Defendant, however innocent, may well congratulate himself on having secured complete insurance covering from a thoroughly dependable company. He may well thank the agent who "sold" him.

THE EMPLOYERS' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited of London, England

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - CASUALTY

An Unbroken Record

1869 — 1937

one of its becoming the absolute property of the Corporation.

5. No policy of assurance shall be issued by the said Company until applications have been made and accepted by at least five hundred persons who intend to become members thereof, and have applied for assurance amounting in the aggregate to a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

6. The said Company shall not deal or trade in

(An extract from the Act to incorporate The Mutual Life, assented to Dec. 19, 1868)

When a charter was granted to The Mutual Life on Dec. 19, 1868, the Company was owned by 500 policyholders. Since then many thousands have taken out membership in the Company and during the year just closed over 16,000 new policies issued have brought the total membership to 155,000. In the intervening years thousands of others have received the proceeds of matured policies or death claims.

The choice of The Mutual Life of Canada for protection and savings policies by a constantly increasing number of Canadians has resulted in the closing of each of the past 68 years of business with more insurance in force than at the beginning of the year.

1710 Employed

At the present time 1710 Canadians are being given employment by The Mutual Life of Canada—710 members of the Head Office and Branch Office staffs, and approximately 1000 representatives from coast to coast.

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FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY

POLITICS AND TRADE

New Political Affinities May Change Trend of Britain's Overseas Trade

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

SEEN over a period of only a few weeks the high claims which were at first based upon devaluation seem strangely optimistic. The devaluation of the European gold currencies would, it was said, mark the turning-point in international trade, so that the economists of the future would divide international trade in this period into two parts, one before, and one after, general European devaluation.

It is now quite clear that the effects of devaluation upon international trade will be those that occur "by accident". In other words, devaluation was not accomplished as a specific measure to resuscitate trade between the nations; nor were the few relaxations of trading hindrances which followed the act. They were all the expression of domestic needs, and the British Government's attitude, though it is the view of the greatest trading nation in the world, shows how reluctant governments are to envisage the sacrifice of any part of domestic prosperity for the furtherance of international commerce.

The reason is not far to seek, though the remedy must be accounted uncomfortably distant and difficult. It is something relatively new in economics that trading policy should be identified with foreign political policy. This development, for which the Great War provides logical justification, is born of fear—the fear that war will occur, and that when it does the affected nations will have to be self-sufficient if they are to survive.

It has thus become common to look for trading changes in political treaties just as economic nationalism has become a universally accepted dogma. Strangely enough, as the preparation for hostilities reaches a more advanced stage, some resuscitation in international trade is to be looked for. This is because of the grouping of potential belligerents.

The agreement between Germany, Japan and Italy, for instance, will evidently lead to increasing trade between these nations, while a similar understanding on the part of the dominion countries would entail similar effects there.

Trading policy measures, viewed as an aspect of political policy, in Great Britain the most important factors in the outlook are the Government's necessity to maintain the cheapness of imports in order to facilitate rearmament, and the virtual impossibility of continuing indefinitely to maintain an inflow of neutrality in international affairs. In a word, the most substantial variation in the trend of Britain's overseas trade may be expected to occur as a consequence of new political alliances or of the right action of old ones.

MEANWHILE, it is unlikely to be a matter of mere coincidence that the new political alliances will not be the only political alliances of the future. The economic influences of certain nations are so closely related to certain other nations that the history of international relations shows how political and economic ties are bound together. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of international relations shows how political and economic ties are bound together.

Without being committed to any definite new economic policy, it is possible to define the present activity of the nations as "political allies". Clearly, the history of the two groups, which Europe is dividing, is being rapidly apparent, and it is not surprising that the division will not be a simple one.

It is a fact that the history of international relations shows how political and economic ties are bound together. It is not surprising, therefore, that the history of international relations shows how political and economic ties are bound together.

Any nation that has such a complete control of its own destiny, as the political and economic ties are bound together, it is not surprising that the history of international relations shows how political and economic ties are bound together.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE EXECUTIVE CHANGES



LEWIS A. WINTER

Announcement is made of the retirement of Mr. Lewis A. Winter, Treasurer of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company since 1916. Mr. Winter joined the Company's Montreal office in 1892, came to the Head Office at Toronto in 1899, and held the position of Secretary from 1904 to 1916.

Mr. Sanford M. Thompson, F.A.S., Assistant Treasurer since 1934, succeeds Mr. Winter as Treasurer. Mr. Thompson entered the Actuarial Department of the Manufacturers Life in 1923 following graduation from the University of Toronto, and in 1929 became a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.



FRANK A. ROLPH, who has resigned as President of the Imperial Bank of Canada and has been elected Chairman of the Board. He is succeeded as President by A. E. Phipps, who will also continue as General Manager. Mr. Rolph went on the Board of the bank in 1919, and had been President since 1930. Born in Toronto, Mr. Rolph has held many offices including Chairman, Canadian Manufacturers Association; President, Board of Trade; President, Royal Canadian Golf Association, and Chairman of Canadian War Mission at Washington in 1918.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

MINERAL output in Canada during 1936 averaged over \$7,000,000 per week, and shattered all former records in the history of this country. The indications are that output for the year was \$48,000,000 ahead of 1935.

Dividends from the metal mines of Canada exceeded all the earlier estimates and reached a total of \$82,000,000 during 1936 compared with \$79,000,000 in 1935.

Gold production continues to rise. The output for 1936, according to preliminary estimates, prepared by S.A.I. (Society of American Investors), was \$131,000,000.

Yukon was considered to be booming in Canada in 1936. It is interesting to observe that during 1929 the gold production in this country was just \$10,000,000, as compared with the \$131,000,000 output in 1936.

Mining companies in Canada paid 27 per cent of all the dividends paid in Canada during 1936. The total disbursements for the year were \$256,000,000, of which the mines accounted for \$82,000,000. In addition to this, it was the activities at the mines that accounted for a further large share of the dividends paid by other organizations.

Sherritt Gold completed two diamond drill holes on contact areas in the northern part of its property before commencing work on the Akers break. The northern work encountered certain areas of prospective merit where further exploration will stand in advance pending a comprehensive drill campaign on the Akers. It is along the Akers break where production at \$55 per ton.



SANFORD M. THOMPSON, F.A.S.

900 per month has been established on the God's Lake mine. First holes on the Smelter section of the Akers break will probably be under way by the time this appears in print.

Little Long Lac is meeting with developments at the lower levels which steadily point the way toward further increase in mill facilities. The ore below the 1,000 ft. level is very uniform, and the outlook is favorable for a big increase in ore reserves from this date forward.

MacLeod-Cockshutt may be somewhat lower in grade than that generally expected. However, it is a little early to arrive at conclusions pending further lateral development underground. The program is going forward on schedule, and the mine should be ready for full construction to begin soon after the close of winter.

Malden Red Lake will not consider mill construction for some time. It is generally conceded the mine is to be one of large tonnage, but a new shaft, with lateral work in the low grade deposit will be completed before laying plans for the mill.

Teck Hughes, produced \$1,183,650 during the three months ended Nov. 30, and realized a net profit of \$603,472. This was at a rate of 50 cents per share annually.

Lamaque had an output of \$2,418,745 during the eleven months ended Nov. 30. The ore averaged \$13.11 per ton. Ore reserves are estimated at \$5,650,000.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mines has encountered rich ore within its own boundaries and the reported prospects of a merger with Macassa appear to be improbable.

Leitch Gold is drifting in high grade ore at the 5th level and is timing up its new mill for regular production with grade expected to run about \$35 per ton.

Darkwater will complete sinking to 175 ft. in depth in February and will drift on three levels.

Albany River is drifting at three levels. Work is being extended in both directions, but without any reports of ore development as yet.

Oklend is to proceed at once with a diamond drill campaign from the ice surface of Little Long Lac.

Sachigo River is having a new mining plant transported to the mine from Ilford. The tractor trains haul the freight from Ilford to God's Lake and thence to Sachigo, a total distance of 240 miles from the railway.

Canadian Malartic treated an average of 365 tons of ore per day during the closing months of 1936. Mill additions have been made and the plant will have a capacity of over 500 tons per day from this date forward. The ore grades a little over \$6 per ton.

NEW ISSUE

\$2,000,000

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Limited

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NORMAN L. LEACH. This is a new photograph of Mr. Leach, whose appointment as a Director of the Royal Bank of Canada was announced recently. Mr. Leach is President of the Scarle Grain Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, and a past President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

but costs are low at around \$3.80. Output may closely approach \$100,000 per month at such time as the present addition is fully tuned up. Profits should average 50 per cent. of gross yield.

Mining men are watching the upward swing of quotations for base metals and are looking in all directions for possible new producers. This year will probably see work resume on Sherritt-Gordon, Waite-Anidlet, Noranda, and possibly the old Mandy. No new base metal discoveries of any great importance have been reported in Canada during recent years. Attention has centered largely on the search for gold.

Robt-Montheil holds 290,000 shares of Darkwater Mines and is not to be wound up, as was recently reported.

Roche Long Lac has made some impressive new discoveries on property in Comaught township.

PASTURE LANDS

IN SPITE of the importance of pasture lands throughout the long ages of agricultural progress in the histories of civilized nations, and notwithstanding the fact that pasture is the most natural and economical feed for livestock, it is only within recent years the subject has attracted the attention it deserves. Nowadays, says the Canadian Department of Agriculture, the general neglect of pasture lands has been rectified, and within the past few years efficient and highly-scientific research has done much to add to human knowledge in the creation, management, and fertilization of grasslands with consequent profit to the pastoralist.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from page 17)

market weakness should develop. Investors should, for the present, remain on the sidelines, or until the Ralis confirm the market strength by bettering their high of October 14, 1936, namely 59.89. Both investors and speculators should bear in mind that the long upward leg in the market, consisting of the movement from March 1935 to November 1936 has not been corrected in any substantial way, hence the conservative attitude of this column which was displayed in November 1936 and which we shall continue to maintain until such correction appears.

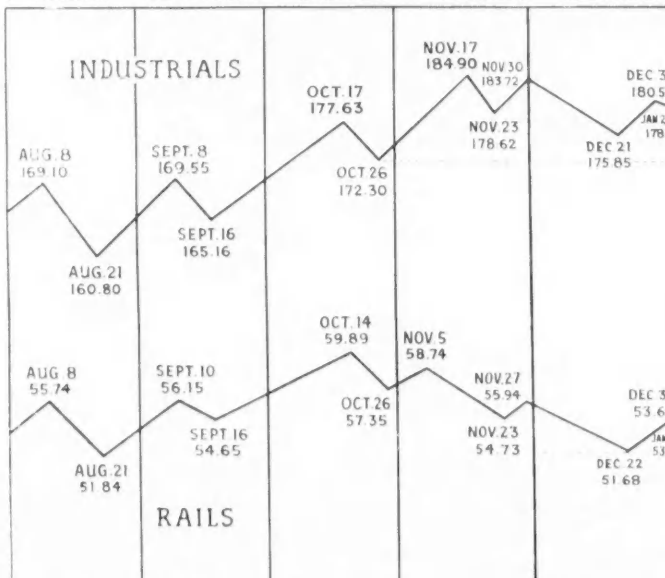
FOOD FOR THOUGHT. "The Trader" in *Barron's* last week, one of the best informed and shrewdest of market commentators, had this to say about the current state of affairs, and I would suggest that investors and speculators of the more careful type should ponder it carefully:

"It would be well for all stock traders to realize the impossibility of a so-called 'insider' recommending liquidation of a stock. It is entirely contrary to commonsense business principles. In the first place, financial and business leaders can hardly err in judgment, as in 1929. In the second place, stocks can go beyond sound limits for a time and make selling recommendations appear ludicrous. As every broker knows, the average individual will condone or forget any error of judgment save getting out of a stock too soon. But, fundamentally, it is the train of events launched by a liquidating suggestion from high quarters that makes it so dangerous. Probably meaning merely that earnings are being fantastically capitalized, it may be interpreted as knowledge of impaired finances or receding sales, and, as the faulty interpretation grows into rumor, cause serious damage to the credit or—more likely and worse—sales of the company.

"The higher the market goes the more essential it is to realize that anyone can get a person 'into' a stock, but it is up to the buyer to get himself 'out'. Stocks should be cashed in whenever legitimate expectations or predictions are realized. In the old days of pools, when a price objective was reached, a still higher mark would be set for the creditors, but while the new figure was being shot at 'distribution' would be attempted."

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER



Pasture is the most important agricultural crop, and as such requires at least as much care as is bestowed on the other commonly grown field crops. In Canada pasture land occupies the largest area of any single crop and its care and culture are engaging the attention of all the various agricultural authorities, and of the farmers themselves. According to the Dominion census of 1931, nearly 6,000,000 acres of natural pasturage in Eastern Canada provided summer feed for thousands of livestock. In addition, about 7,000,000 acres of improved pastures were being grazed.

BY H. D. HENDERSON
(From the Monthly Review of Lloyds Bank Limited)

POWER ISSUES						
Calgary Power Co. Ltd.	94.00	85.50	83.00	-82.00	77.50	79.50
Can. Light & Power Corp.	91.75	92.00	91.00	94.00	90.00	91.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas. Ltd. (L.P.)	92.00	92.00	91.00	91.00	90.00	91.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas. (L.P.)	92.00	92.00	91.00	91.00	90.00	91.00
Great Lakes Power Ltd.	90.00	80.00	80.00	74.00	70.00	70.00
Inter. Utilities 1-75 Pfd.	92.00	80.00	80.00	93.00	95.00	95.00
Inter. Utilities 2-75 Pfd.	92.00	80.00	80.00	93.00	95.00	95.00
Montreal Island Power Ltd.		10.00	10.00	12.00	16.50	
New Brunswick Power Corp.		20.00	30.00			
New Brunswick Power Ltd.		20.00	30.00			
Nor. Ontario Power Co. Ltd.	94.00	91.00	91.00	92.00	94.00	93.00
Nor. Ontario Power Ltd.		94.00	94.00	94.00	94.00	94.00
Nova Scotia L.P. Corp.		95.00	95.00	60.00	85.00	

